

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

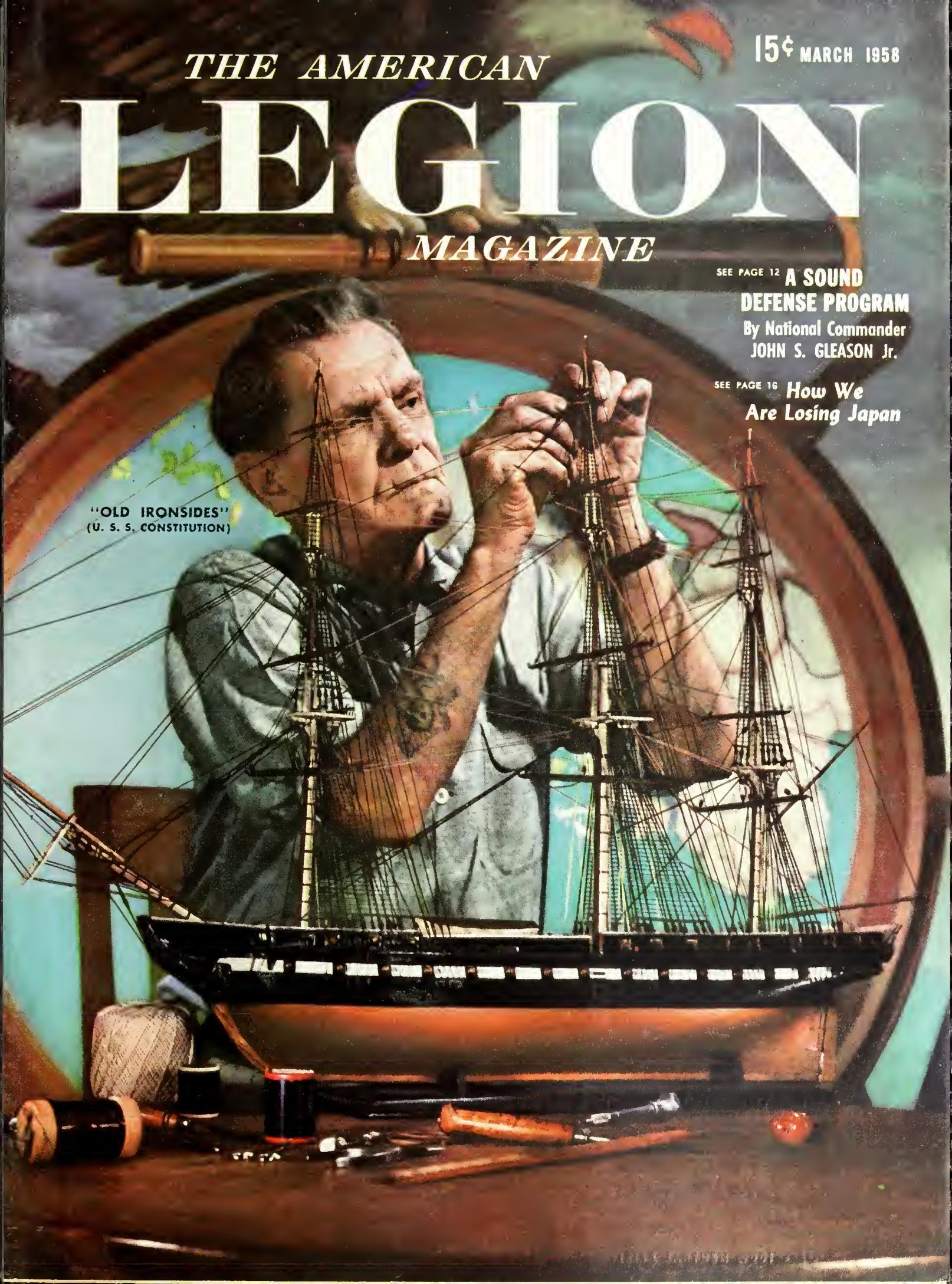
MAGAZINE

15¢ MARCH 1958

SEE PAGE 12 **A SOUND
DEFENSE PROGRAM**
By National Commander
JOHN S. GLEASON Jr.

SEE PAGE 16 **How We
Are Losing Japan**

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THE AMERICAN
LEGION
MAGAZINE



Cover by Benn Mitchell

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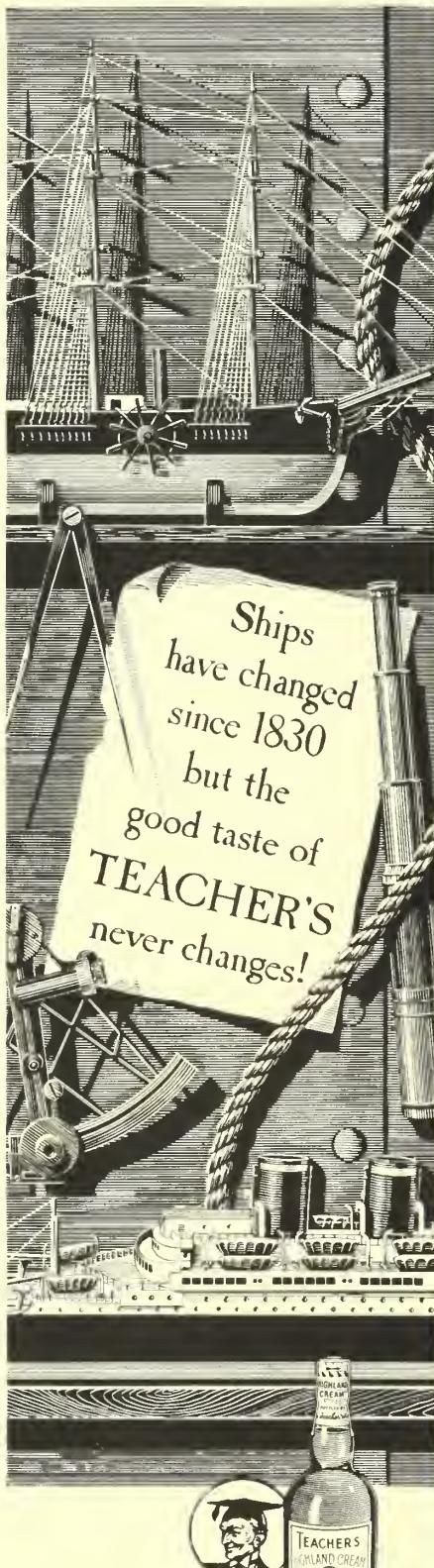
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These people helped Mother bake the cake and cook the party food. They helped freeze the ice cream, sew Mary's dress, and wash and iron it. They helped heat, light and clean the house for the party.

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REWARD

Sir: Mr. Sites' article on airships in the January issue brought to light many facets of a little-known branch of naval aviation. I would like to bring to your attention a rather paradoxical item, which was not pointed out in the article, regarding Comdr. Hunt and the Reserve Program in the Navy today. On March 15, 1957, when Comdr. Hunt landed the *Snowbird* after the record-breaking flight, Rear Adm. Kivette, Assistant DCNO (Air), presented him with a letter of commendation from Adm. Arleigh Burke citing the wonderful contribution to the Navy that he and his crew had made. Then Fleet Admiral Halsey established precedent in the Navy by presenting Comdr. Hunt the DFC for his accomplishment. In November 1957 Comdr. Hunt received his "Dear John" letter informing him of his impending release from active duty, prior to March 1, 1958.

Donald A. Genrich
Lt. Comdr., USNR
South Weymouth, Mass.

NATO

Sir: The real meaning of the NATO fiasco in Paris is that our allies told us that they have little faith in our ideas and are even reluctant to accept more of our global bribery. Instead, they urge us to go to Moscow and make a deal with the men in the Kremlin whose promises are worthless and who have repeatedly proclaimed that their aim is to destroy us. When will our misguided rulers in Washington learn that torrents of words, bales of money, and tons of worthless propaganda will never win for Americans!

Eugene W. Castle
New York City

▼ See page 22 for more on NATO.
The Editors

GOOD ADVICE

Sir: I believe the following paragraph, from an article by Edward Wag-

knecht in the *Chicago Tribune Magazine of Books*, is the best answer I have read to those who complain of the sex and general prurience in modern novels: "I wonder why those who dislike the fiction which today not only outrages decency but threatens the spiritual foundations of our culture cannot learn that the remedy is equally simple. Stop reading it. Stop buying it. Stop talking about it."

John Moore
Herrin, Ill.

CONGRATULATIONS BUT

Sir: Congratulations on the article "I'll Take Teaching," by Thomas P. Ramirez, in your January issue. We are happy to see such a favorable article on the teaching profession appear in your magazine. Even though this is a fine article, we feel that two criticisms are in order. Our first criticism is this: the author makes it seem that teaching is a part-time activity which leaves much free time for frequent and lengthy vacations. Our second criticism is on the basis of pay for teachers. No matter what the pay of the teacher may be at the present time, it is not enough, in terms of the responsibilities that the teacher must assume. Nor is it enough to give the teacher the firm financial foundation that he deserves.

Samuel Engle Burr, Jr.
Washington, D. C.

ON UNIONS

Sir: In your January issue, you published a letter from one Harvey Scudder which criticizes the views of Senator Pat McNamara. I am a great admirer of the Senator and feel that the criticism was unjustified. Many nonprofit organizations own buildings and collect rents, such as universities and even governmental units. Just because a labor union does the same does not mean it is a profit-making organization. Legally, the category "nonprofit organization" means that there are no individuals who personally profit from the activities of the organization. Of course, many individuals receive salaries, but a salary is a far cry from the unlimited profit that a private business firm makes.

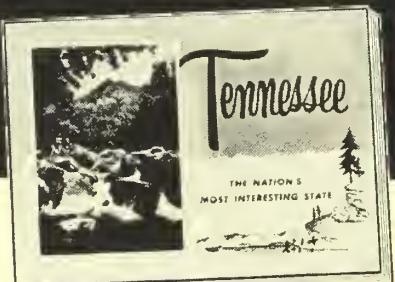
Joseph Kadans
Detroit, Mich.

Sir: Answering Marc C. Howe's letter in the October issue about "Right to Work Laws," you can't have a union shop with half union and half who like their freedom. One half pay their dues, and the freedom lovers who don't belong get the same benefits. Unionism is not to blame. What we need is more men in the union movement with honor and honesty who

(Continued on page 51)

Letters published in *Sound Off!* do not necessarily represent the policy of The American Legion. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: *Sound Off!*, The American Legion Magazine, 120 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

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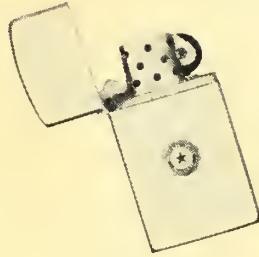
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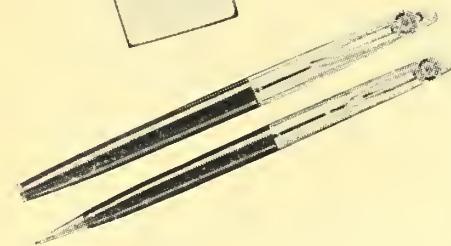
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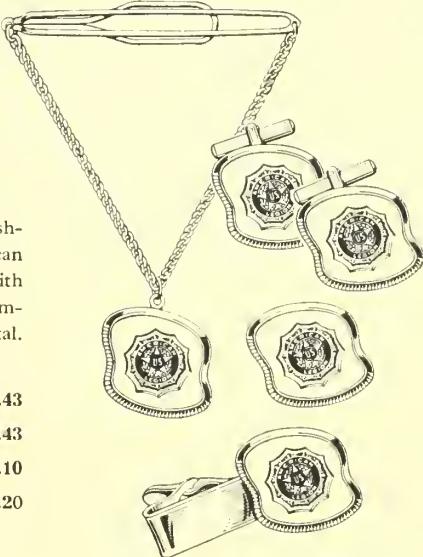
MARCH VALUES

For the American Legionnaire

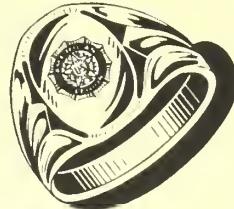
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EDITOR'S CORNER

COMMENDATION

FOR REASONS we find it hard to understand, American business is extremely timid when it comes to communism and related forms of subversion. Not only is there a marked reluctance to discuss this subject in advertising and other official pronouncements, but many companies are even reluctant to support publications and personalities that fight for the free enterprise system.

In view of this situation, we think the Allen Bradley Company of Milwaukee deserves a special vote of thanks. Early in the year it purchased two full pages of advertising in several large newspapers, not to sell its electrical equipment but to present some lucid and hard-hitting facts about communism. The copy was the testimony of Dr. Frederick Charles Schwarz before the House Un-American Activities Committee, telling clearly what communism is, the attraction it has for a certain type of mentality, and how it achieves its aims. This is basic information in our cold war with communism, but for some reason most Americans are ignorant of these simple facts.

For presenting such material to a large and strategic audience in several cities, the Allen Bradley Company is to be commended. We sincerely trust that other large manufacturers will follow the Allen Bradley example in this almost unexplored field of public service. Communism is too clear and present a danger to be ignored as "too controversial" for public discussion.

HIDDEN PERSUADERS

WE TRUST you have been following the strenuous efforts being made to rehabilitate J. Robert Oppenheimer, who is now berthed at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Studies. Oppenheimer has been highly publicized as a scientific genius, but when certain unsavory facts about his background came to light a few years ago he was quickly pulled away from top secret government projects.

Now a potent group of "hidden persuaders" are trying to sell the public the bill of goods that we have fallen behind the Soviet because our security experts won't okay the incoherent Dr. Oppenheimer and a few others like him.

Presumably these unofficial press agents of the doctor are banking on the fact that Americans have short memories. We are supposed to have forgotten testimony—some of it of a sordid nature—which

showed how Oppenheimer consorted with notorious communists for several years. Also we are supposed to have forgotten how Oppy knocked himself out to help develop an atomic bomb when the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. were co-belligerents, but after the war did everything possible to persuade this country to stop work on the H-bomb. Presumably, too, we are supposed to have forgotten how generous Oppy was in his cash donations to various communist causes.

Is this the sort of fellow to be trusted with scientific projects designed to head off the Soviet drive for world domination? We doubt it, and we are not in the least impressed by his tub-thumpers.

DECISIONS BY COMMITTEE

SINCE EVERYBODY else is rushing into print to explain why our missile and satellite program is lagging, we might as well do the same. However, in our case we are merely going to refer to something we published in our November 1956 issue. In an article by Edward Hunter entitled "Are Americans Being Brainwashed?" the following appears:

"The original purpose of having committees has been bent until they are a shadow world where responsibility cannot be pinpointed and where decisions become the least common denominator, instead of the boldest and the most outstanding. I was told that the committee method is the way even our military operate nowadays. Of course, this makes bold, pioneer thinking almost impossible. Committee rule usually develops into power being wielded secretly by some one individual or by a clique."

COMMUNISTS KAPUT?

COMMUNISTS are getting scarcer than hen's teeth. Wherever you look you'll find leading reds getting out of the Party and doing so with the greatest possible publicity. Not long ago Howard Fast, leading red author, announced that he was through with the comrades. (Presumably he threw away the Stalin Prize he had been awarded a few years ago.) Doxey Wilkerson, described as a "leading Negro intellectual," also said he wanted out. Then John Gates, editor of the *Daily Worker*, declared that he too was through, following which it was announced that the *Daily Worker* itself was folding.

This hell-bent rush for the exits by top comrades will be used as proof positive by some that now, for certain, we can stop worrying about communism in this country because there are no communists. Falling for this line, Patrick Murphy Malin, oft-quoted head of the American Civil Liberties Union, managed to give it pretty wide circulation. Jubilantly, he announced that things were now looking up for "civil liberties."

Not being afflicted with that sort of gullibility, we can't join P. M. Malin's hallelujah chorus. We have a feeling that this is just another of those familiar tricks to get Americans to lower their guard. Indeed, we have a distinct recollection that this sort of thing was hatched at the last convention of the CP.

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Dept. 81, 1206 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles 16, Calif.

INFORMATION THAT CAN HELP YOU WITH EVERYDAY PROBLEMS.

Before you add a touch of silver to the present murky business picture and hope that prices will drop, remember that this year many major labor contracts expire. So the flattening-out of costs that we now are experiencing may be short lived.

Here is the kind of situation building up on the labor front:

● In at least seven major areas unions will be asking for new contract terms. They include aircraft, autos, construction, metal-working, oil, rubber, and trucking. None of the unions will start bargaining at less than 15¢ an hour; indeed, 25¢ is not uncommon.

● Additionally, in at least three other major areas automatic adjustments in old contracts will take hold. The principal

(Continued on page 49)

ROD & GUN CLUB FOR THE MAN WITH AN INTEREST IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS.

WE'RE WRITING THIS just across the border from Mexico after returning from a brief stay in that country. The hunting and fishing are great there. There's plenty of fish and lots of game—quail, ducks, geese, deer, antelope, even jaguar.

But everything is disorganized. Guides, boats, and know-how are at a premium. The government seems confused about what to tell sportsmen or where to send them. We came to the country armed with letters, official documents that were supposed to let down the bars at the border for our guns. They didn't work. The army had to pass us, and that took an aggravating five-hour wait.

(Continued on page 40)

Products Parade

NEW IDEAS WHICH
MEAN BETTER LIVING.

A thermometer with a built-in memory has been announced by Harada, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich. To register the maximum and minimum temperatures of any given period, colored markers inside two columns are forced to the limit traveled by the mercury and remain there. One marker registers the lowest temperature, the other the highest. Wall models are \$6.95 and table models \$7.25.

Shower curtains are now available which are kept from billowing by means of permanent alnico magnets which hold them to the side of the tub. Made by Spray Queen, 1300 Brown St., Lafayette, Ind., they are vinyl plastic, 72 by 72 inches, and sell for \$6.98. Matching window curtains are \$6.98.

A water softener designed for trailers, small

(Continued on page 53)

BRIEFLY ABOUT BOOKS

READING MATTER THAT
MAY INTEREST YOU.

American Symbols, a Pictorial History compiled by Ernst Lehner. WM. PENN PUBLISHING CORP., \$3.00. An unusual source book of Americana in the form of more than 1100 graphic symbols of maps, flags, slogans, organizations, etc.

The Story of Mary Liu, by Edward Hunter. FARRAR, STRAUS AND CUDAHY, \$4.00. A true story of a remarkable Chinese woman whose physical disabilities were balanced by a faith which even the Chinese Reds could not destroy.

O'Po of the Omaha, by Pearl Haley Patrick. CAXTON PRINTERS, \$3.50. How the Indians really lived and how their way of life changed with the coming of the white man.

(Continued on page 48)

OTHER FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE: ► SOUND OFF! P. 4 ● PRO & CON P. 24
EDITOR'S CORNER P. 6 ● NEWSLETTER P. 25 ● PARTING SHOTS P. 56



The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America
as a government of the people, by the people,
for the people; whose just powers are derived
from the consent of the governed; a democracy
in a Republic; a sovereign Nation of many
sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and
inseparable; established upon those principles
of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity
for which American patriots sacrificed their
lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my
country to love it; to support its Constitution;
to obey its laws; to respect its Flag; and to
defend it against all enemies.

William Tyler Page

DEATH



The sergeant hunched over the gun and started to fire, straight out to sea.

PARTY

By DUANE DECKER

*A true story of 30 marines
who faced an agonizing
death on Guam.*



BY MID-SEPTEMBER 1944 the island of Guam had been, according to the official communiques, "secured" for slightly more than a month. Organized resistance on the island had ceased on August 10, but bands of Japanese soldiers were still there, hiding out in caves in the hills. They made constant night forays in search of food, and Marine patrols were still busy, night and day, rooting them out of their hideaways. The sound of rifle fire during the night was still routine on the island when the events described here took



Under the unshaded light the native doctor was gasping for breath. Finally he blurted out the horrible story.

place. Many who took part in the Guam operation will recall hearing this true story told at the time.

THE NATIVE DOCTOR half-stumbled into the sergeant's tent, gasping for breath. He was an undernourished-looking, middle-aged Chamorro, and it was easy to see that he had been running hard, without the energy for it. He slumped onto the sergeant's sack, and when his thin chest stopped heaving he blurted:

"Sergeant, 30 marines die soon. Any minute, maybe. Unless we stop them before they get there."

The sergeant didn't make much sense out of what the doctor had said. Still, the doctor was sober and there was a look of wild desperation in his eyes.

"Easy now, Doc," the sergeant said. "Before they get where?"

"The party," the doctor said. "The death party. May be on their way right now."

"What is the death party?" the sergeant said. "Where?"

"They are the 30 marines who drink tuba. I don't know where."

"Tuba!" the sergeant said, even more baffled. There was nothing deadly about tuba—he'd been drunk on it a few times himself since he'd hit the islands. It was just the fermented sap of the coconut palm, a favorite drink of the islanders, and the worst you could get out of it was one hell of a hangover.

"Tuba spiked with alky. Jap alky, left by them."

Suddenly the sergeant got the drift. "Methyl alky?" he asked.

The doctor nodded, hard. The sergeant knew all about that too. Methyl alky was what the Japanese had used for motor fuel. But if a man drank it, even a small quantity of it—well, first would come convulsions, then blindness. After that it would eat its way to the brain. From the stories he'd heard, the sergeant knew it meant a quick but agonizing death.

"Doc, don't you have *any* idea where the party's at?"

The doctor shrugged, helplessly. "Only that it is somewhere outside Agaña, Sergeant."

"Well, how do you know anything about it in the first place?"

In swift, agitated blurts the doctor explained how five minutes ago a native guard had crawled into the tent that was temporarily his office. The guard had been seized by convulsions and was close to incoherence. But before he lost consciousness completely, the doctor had managed to learn that he had stopped at the home of a Chamorro friend who was waiting to give a tuba party for 30 marines. The Chamorro's young son had been saved by marines during the worst, early days of the invasion, and he was trying to show his deep gratitude in the only way (*Continued on page 47*)



They careened down the long hill leading through Agaña.

A SOUND DEFENSE PROGRAM

THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE WE HOLD OVER THE SOVIETS IS THE QUALITY OF OUR MANPOWER. LET US MAKE PROPER USE OF THIS ASSET.



By JOHN S. GLEASON, JR.

NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION

THE CAN BE NO more fatal form of self-deception for this or any other nation than the idea that weapons can take the place of warriors.

The speed, ranges, and destructive power of today's weapons—not to speak of tomorrow's—stagger the imagination. They are far beyond anything that was even dreamed of when The American Legion first came into being nearly 40 years ago. Yet Legionnaires knew then and know now that no weapons can

make up for lack of fully trained fighting men to operate them in battle or for lack of competent, experienced leaders at all levels of command to direct their use.

The Legionnaires' knowledge is distilled from the memories of a thousand battlefields. They have seen for themselves what comes of sending under-trained men into battle. They know from grim experience the price in blood that must be paid in war by a nation that refuses to pay the price in dollars of training its young men before war comes. Instinct—the instinct of the veteran warrior—warns them that if war comes again, whatever the power of our weapons, the quality and competence

In this article National Commander Gleason discusses some of the points raised by Maj. George Fielding Eliot's article "If War Should Come," which we published last month.

of our fighting men will be the decisive factor as it has always been.

That is why the national leadership of The American Legion has so consistently demanded, year after year, the training of our youth for military service in time of need. No National Commander, no officer of The American Legion, whatever his position, could otherwise be responsibly representative of the Legion's membership.

Nuclear explosives, long-range rockets, supersonic aircraft, nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships, all the wonders of electronics and of the penetration of outer space by manmade vehicles have not changed one iota a basic, unshakeable fact. This is that the skill, courage, leadership, and self-sacrifice of men ready to offer their lives for their country, and trained by their country to do so to some purpose, are the essential ingredients of victory in war and of security in peace.



This crewman of the atomic submarine *Nautilus* bears a heavy responsibility.

This nuclear-jet-electronic revolution is a technological revolution. It is the product of human intellects and skills. It profoundly affects and will continue to affect all human institutions; it has become a way of life. If not correctly appraised and applied by any nation or any institution, it may also become a way of death.

It has not changed the relative importance of man and machines. Man is still the master of his creatures, however enormous the capabilities he has engineered into them. But to retain this mastery, to exploit to the full the capabilities which human genius has produced, demands vastly increased capabilities from man himself: capabilities which take years to acquire and other years to perfect.

This is where our military program has fallen down.

We have been stockpiling military hardware and nuclear explosives. We have not been stockpiling the military skills necessary to use the hardware and the explosives effectively if war should come.

What makes our present position in this respect truly dangerous is the fact that our Soviet enemy has been stockpiling BOTH weapons and military skills.

When the Soviet leaders began picking up the pieces of their shattered economy after the end of World War II, they faced a grim prospect unless they were prepared to abandon all plans for world domination. This they were not ready to do. But how were they to over-

come the odds against them? The United States had atomic weapons; they had none. The United States had long-range aircraft and a vast experience in their operation; they had none. They didn't even have a respectable air defense system. The Soviet planners saw at once that they could not hope to overtake the American lead in long-range atomic capabilities based on

cation and in subsequent training and use of the human product—was the cornerstone of their accomplishments in the armaments field.

I am not nearly so alarmed by the enemy's gains in developing missiles as I am by his gains in creating the broad, firm foundation of trained manpower upon which to base his future efforts in weapons production and in any type of war in which his weapons may be employed. He is much farther ahead of us in this respect than he is in hardware.

Our most urgent—indeed, desperate—military requirement is to overtake that lead, and to do it just as quickly as possible.

If we do not immediately start a crash program to bring our military leadership and technical skill up to the standards of the nuclear-jet-electronic revolutionary era in which we live, crash programs to improve the qualities of our missiles or any other weapon are not going to matter very much.

TIME is the vital commodity. We have wasted the postwar years. We

(Continued on page 36)



Ralph J. Cordner, whose committee advocated a new deal for men in service.

manned aircraft as the means of delivery.

The only Soviet hope was in weapons of massive destruction, hurled outward from their land mass against the bases, the cities, the military establishments of the free world. That was why, immediately after World War II ended, the Soviet planners made the development of long-range missiles their primary objective. Their present lead in that class of weapons is the product of 12 years of thorough planning and hard work.

That planning began with people. The Soviet personnel program—both in edu-



The services must attract top-grade men and keep these men in uniform.

One way is by recognizing that servicemen are entitled to a pleasant home life.



By GIL PAUST

PROBABLY NO FRESH-WATER fisherman will ever succeed in creeling so many big fish that in telling about them afterward he won't feel the slightest temptation to lie about them. But should such an ethical miracle occur, the likeliest spot for it will be Canada.

Canada's rivers, streams, and lakes total 146,116,480 acres and comprise more than half the fresh waters of the world! Ninety-five percent of these waters are cold and clean, fed by snow-hooded mountains and filtered crystal clear as they tumble through the primeval forests that cover two-thirds of the country. And even the most accessible spots aren't apt to be fished-out in a hurry. In 1955, the latest year for which a tally is available, Ontario's fabulous incubators alone dumped 2 million lake trout, 3 million speckled trout, 1 1/3 million black bass, 3 3/4 million muskellunge, 100 million pike, and a few tons of

Canada's Big Fish

Our northern neighbor has the answer to almost any angler's prayer.



Quebec's lakes and rivers are packed with bass, trout, salmon.

several other species for a grand total of 286,267,000.

To reach all this fish you can travel by car, use the facilities of either the Canadian Pacific or the Canadian National Railways, or—if you want to reach the remotest areas—you can charter a plane. In the strip of Canada just above the line you'll find the most practical selection of fishing areas, and there are certain to be some choice lunker holes due north of you no matter where you live in the U. S. Unless you are an experienced angler with a predilection to exploring, you will be wise to leave the unknown alone and choose one of these proven spots where hot fishing is virtually guaranteed. An old Canuck guide, in describing Canadian fishing, expressed it as follows: "Our feeshing ees lak cognac



Flycasting from a rock in northern Saskatchewan.

—none of eet ees bad, but some ees bettair zan ozzairs!"

For a general idea of Canada's game-fish layout, the country can be divided from coast to coast into three sections of about the same areas. On the Atlantic side there are principally the Atlantic salmon, ouananiche, speckled trout, and smallmouth bass. In the center section are northern pike, muskies, and smallmouth bass. On the Pacific side the sportsman's favorites are the Pacific salmon; the rainbow, steelhead, and cutthroat trout; and a recently bred trout cross called the splake. Lake trout are everywhere.

Atlantic Salmon: Fresh-water fishermen rate this scrapper tops.

New Brunswick, bordering Maine, has the nearest and



Father and son inspect 54-lb. muskie caught in a northern Ontario lake.



You'll find fish and beautiful scenery at Lake Minnewanka in Alberta.



Eager fisherman pulls a big one from Stony Lake in the Kawartha Lakes area of Ontario.

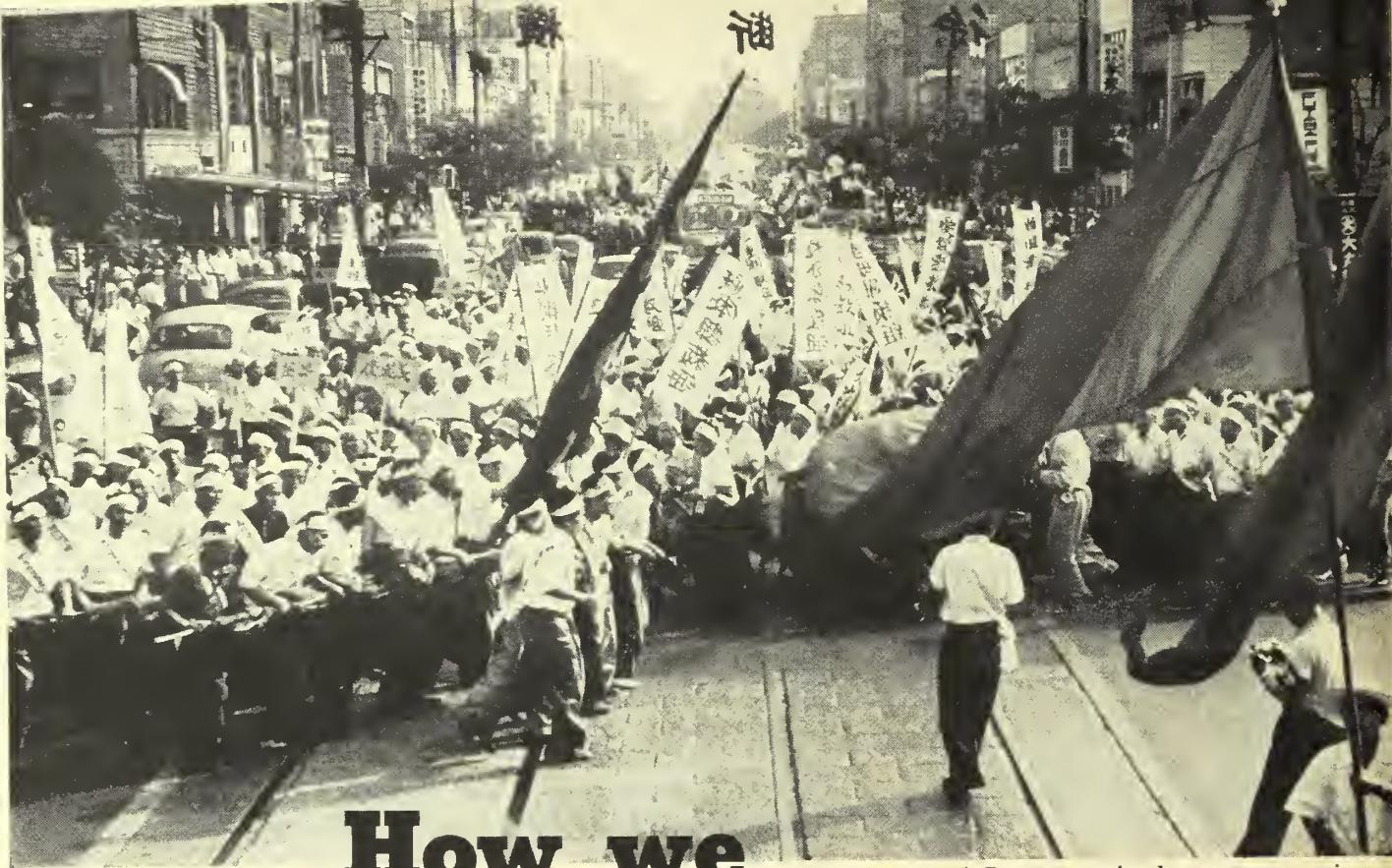
most popular salmon rivers, although many of them are privately leased. But plenty of good pools are still open on the world-famous Miramichi, Restigouche, and Upsalquitch Rivers. Every nonresident must employ a guide, and licenses cost \$5 per day and up. However, for this you can count on a good catch.

If you are travel minded, you can push on a bit farther and take your salmon at nominal cost. Another 300 miles will take you to Nova Scotia where there are no leased waters, where a nonresident season license costs only \$5 and a single guide can serve up to three anglers. Here the salmon rivers are not as consistently prolific because they are public and fished more heavily than those in New Brunswick. But if you hit them during the spawning "run," you'll get all the sport you can handle. The best are the Margaree River where the record 52½-pound fish was killed in 1927 at the Old Bridge Pool; the St. Mary's where salmon are larger than the average 10 to 15 pounds and you are apt to snag a 30-pounder; and the Medway, one of the best producers. An additional 100 miles by steamer out of North Sidney on Cape Breton Island above Nova Scotia will land you and your car on an island whose fishing will soon make you forget its long distance from home—Newfound- (Continued on page 41)

▼ Kootenay Lake, British Columbia, provides a trout for these two anglers.

Fish abound in Province of New Brunswick.





How we have been losing JAPAN

We persist in pushing American-style democracy down the throats of people—regardless.

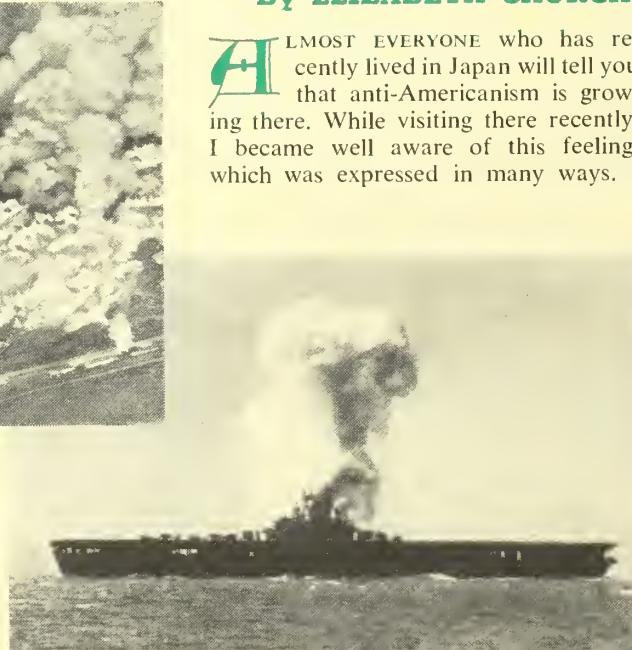
By ELIZABETH CHURCHILL BROWN

ALMOST EVERYONE who has recently lived in Japan will tell you that anti-Americanism is growing there. While visiting there recently, I became well aware of this feeling, which was expressed in many ways. I

also came to realize the extent to which the United States has lost face among the Japanese, a condition which found a climax with the Girard case and the Russian sputniks. Under the traditional politeness of the Japanese it was not difficult to sense their contempt for the nation that brought them to their knees and then spent billions of dollars to rehabilitate them.

Why this return on an investment in money and friendship that is unprecedented in history? The answer is that, either by lack of foresight, ignorance, or trusting the wrong people, we have gone about almost everything we have done for them in the wrong way.

Our Defense Department turned loose films like these which hurt American popularity. Above is a picture of Tokyo bombing, at right a kamikaze strike on American ship, the U.S.S. Lexington.



General MacArthur arrives at his headquarters after learning of his abrupt dismissal.



John Emmerson, inset, of our State Department, personally escorted two notorious communists, Shiga and Tokuda, from Fuchu Prison. Tokuda is at left and Shiga at right. Center is Kuroki, another red.



Servicemen dancing in a newly opened night club. Many Japanese were upset to learn that GI's were to mingle with their women. Some Japanese girls defied parents, horrifying them by their actions.



We deflated the Emperor, leaving a religious and political vacuum in Japan.



The Japanese misunderstood America's concern over the Girard case.



One effect of our actions has been to bring the USSR and Japan closer together. Here Suemitsu Kadowaki presents his credentials to K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium at the Kremlin.

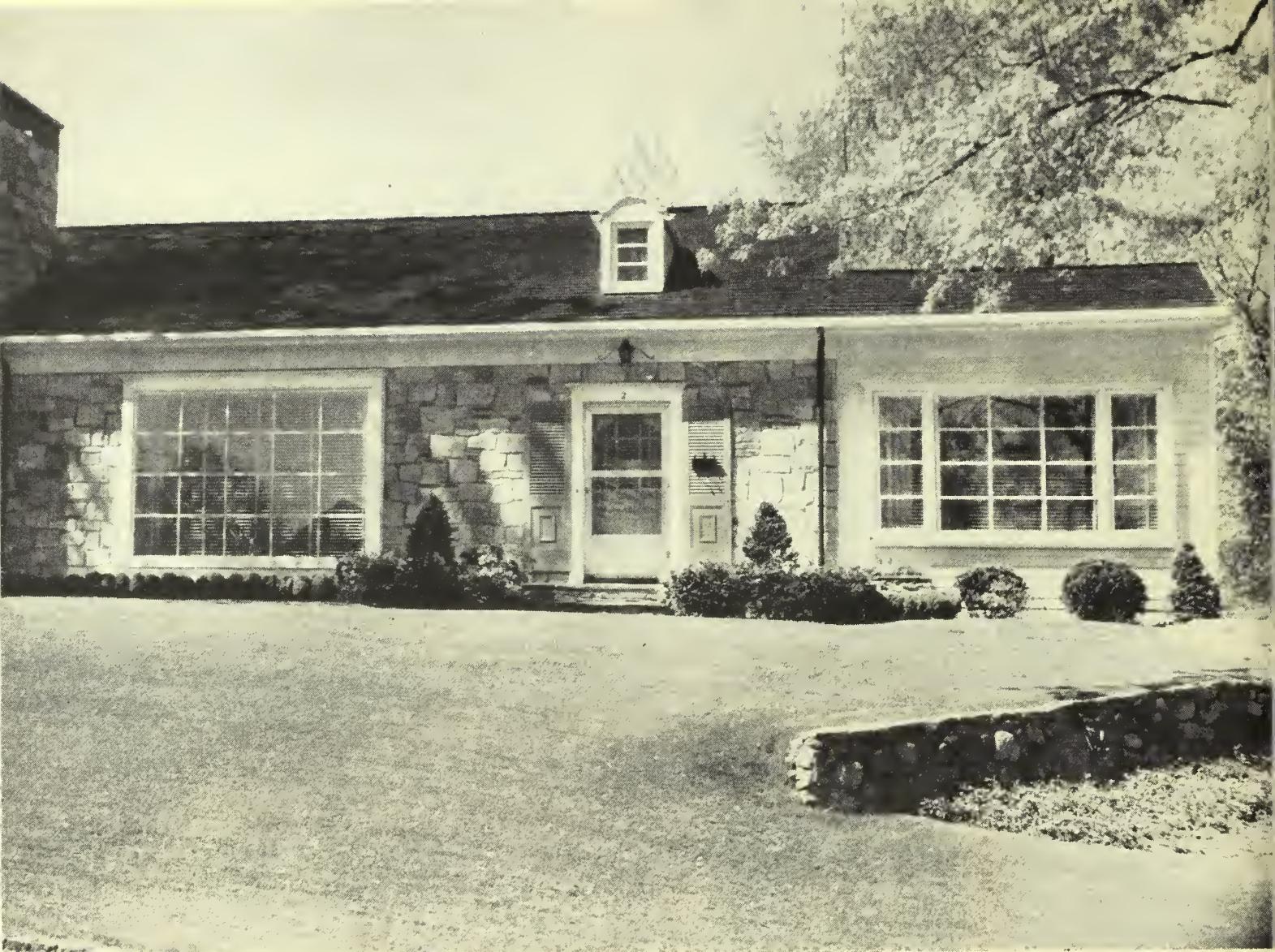
With great fanfare we set out to give democracy to Japan. We presented the Japanese with a brandnew constitution patterned after our own. But this constitution did not evolve from the thinking of the Japanese themselves; it is something imposed on them by officials in Washington. We pushed American-style democracy down the throat of a people still incapable of digesting it.

We gave them billions of dollars to rebuild their factories with the latest equipment. Now they no longer have to depend on cheap goods and toys for export, but can compete with the whole world in production of heavy industry. We built first-class airbases which will eventually be turned over to them lock, stock, and barrel. We helped rebuild their homes and schools and public buildings. But our Government didn't take into consideration that Japan, with its great national pride, might feel humiliated by our extravagant generosity. Putting them on their feet to help themselves would have been one thing, but to spoon feed our defeated enemy with caviar, however tasty it is, infringes on their self-respect. They eat it, but they don't like it.

There are naturally some quite normal reasons for the Japanese to dislike Americans. They are a proud people who have never been conquered before. Nor had their country ever been occupied by an enemy. Our troops, even the token force remaining for 12 years after the end of the war, rankled deeply.

Being a proud people, the Japanese thoroughly believe in the purity of their race. For 50 years they occupied Korea, but the percentage of intermarriage with the Koreans was very small. For 50 years they occupied Formosa, and the same thing held true. The purity of their race, they believe, makes them a strong and respected nation. When they learned that the occupation GI's were permitted to mingle freely with their girls, many Japanese parents were upset. Some kept their daughters away from the American boys. But we were teaching the young in Japan that girls are equal to men and need no longer do as their menfolk tell them. And young people are im-

(Continued on page 50)



This well-landscaped house is trimmed with rhododendron, yew, and slow-growing boxwood.

By WALTER HOLBROOK

SO YOU WANT A handsomely landscaped home — at least as good as the folks next door have—but you don't want to spend all your spare time trimming the grass, weeding the flower beds, spraying, and pruning the way they do? Nor do you want to invest a lot of money in it. You can do it easily, provided you:

Plan carefully, in advance, on paper.

Pick out the right plants.

Prepare the soil properly *before* you set them out.

Plant them correctly.

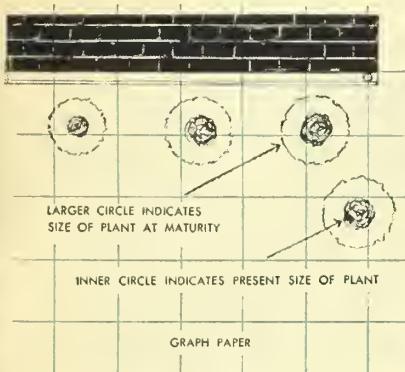
Soak them once a week until the fall rains come and during droughts.

Your original outlay may or may not be more than that of your neighbors, but your upkeep, in money, time, and sweat, can be much less. First costs will depend on the size of your lot, the terrain, and whether you are willing to wait for things to grow a little after you set them out, as well as on your choice of plants.

Suppose you have a quarter of an acre. If you do all the work except the rough grading and rotary plowing yourself, and if you have no special problems of terrain, you can get by for less than \$500. Of this you should spend at least \$300 and preferably more the first year. It's mighty easy to spend several times \$500 on plants alone, of course. If your land is swampy and

Planning your Plantings

You can save yourself many hours of hard work by doing your preliminary gardening on paper.



Twin circles on your plan will show how plants spread.



Have your soil analyzed by an expert.



A crop of rye grass will provide green manuring.

A good heavy roller is a gardening must.

you have to put in tile drains, if you have to build a retaining wall or buy several loads of topsoil at six dollars a yard, you can spend several times \$500 before you buy any grass seed, much less a single bush or tree.

The greatest saving, both in money and sweat, and the most attractive landscaping will often come from taking advantage of the natural terrain. If you have large outcroppings of ledge rock, for example, it will generally be less expensive and the result will be more attractive if you go in for rock gardening, even though ordinarily rock gardens cost more in time and money, to maintain as well as to build, than any other kind of landscaping.



Keep your flowers for cutting in their own area.



For a spot like this be careful to select plants that will not grow too fast and spoil the view.

Laying It Out on Paper

In any event, measure carefully and lay out the whole place in advance and to scale on graph paper. Remember that the front yard is a pretty public area; so it is usually best to keep it simple and in harmony with your neighbors' lawns. Divide the back yard into a private area (where you can take a sunbath or entertain) and a utility area (where the little woman can hang out clothes, the kids can have room to play, and you can grow a few vegetables and flowers for cutting).

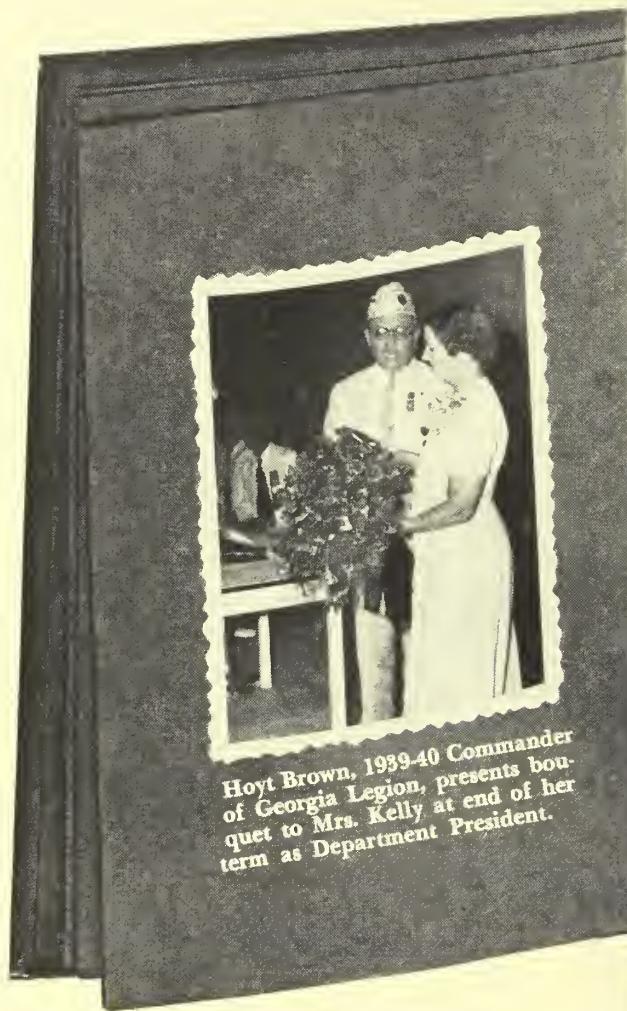
Space your trees and shrubs carefully, drawing two circles, one within the other, for each tree or shrub. The larger circle should represent the ultimate growth and the smaller one the size you intend to buy. Allow each plant room enough to grow unless your purse is long and you plan to thin them out every year or so. You may want to compromise here and put things a little closer than you should, or better, fill in with cheap shrubs you intend to move or cut down in a few years.

One way to hold down costs is to remember that unless your house is perched on a tall foundation, it doesn't need a green ruffle all around it. Don't put forest giants under your windows. This may seem obvious advice, but look around you at those who have done it. The only way they will ever be able to see out their windows again is to chop the trees down and start over.

For the handsomest (*Continued on page 44*)



Tiresome clipping can be avoided if you plant borders of pachysandra and other plants to serve as a buffer zone for your lawn mower.



Hoyt Brown, 1939-40 Commander of Georgia Legion, presents bouquet to Mrs. Kelly at end of her term as Department President.

By EDWARD W. ATKINSON

IN EVERY FAMILY there is always one child to whom the others look in times of crisis. Usually it's the oldest child who pitches in to help the mother and to keep the other children in line.

In the Oscar M. Smith family of Valdosta, Georgia, it was the third child, Mildred, who always lent the helping hand.

Whenever there was a job to be done, Mildred was there to do it. When her seven brothers and sisters needed advice, they turned to Mildred. And she was always there, ready to help carry the burden, ready to offer a word of counsel.

To her, it was the most natural thing in the world. When people need help, somebody helps them. She was the somebody who did so.

The habit of helping others stayed with Mildred. In the 1920's after she had married J. Pat Kelly, she was still ready and eager to give aid whenever and wherever she could. And before long she saw an excellent opportunity to do so.

MRS. *J. Pat Kelly* NATIONAL PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

A LADY WITH A JOB

How one dedicated woman has spent her life helping other people.

It came about because her husband was always on the lookout for some way to help his fellow man. An ardent Legionnaire, Pat Kelly traveled thousands of miles over rough country roads in rural Georgia to attend American Legion meetings and to make life a bit easier for veterans and their families. Mildred went with him on many of these jolting rides, and spent many a long, lonely hour sitting in the family car waiting for him.



Sgt. J. Pat Kelly,
3rd Machine Gun Bn.,
1st Div., AAF.



Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Bob Ennis, Department Membership Chairman, pose with membership trophies won by their Department in 1939-40.



J. Pat Kelly, Jr., on the wing of his plane at Nellis AFB, Nev., after World War II.



Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and J. Pat, Jr., at Riverside Military Academy just before young Pat entered military service.

Sitting outside a Legion hall or beside an unpainted shack that was home for some vet and his family, she pondered Pat's enthusiastic descriptions of the Legion and its work, his glowing reports of the friendships made among Legionnaires, the seemingly limitless opportunities it offered for service.

Neither waiting nor pondering, however, was Mildred Kelly's long suit. She wanted to do something useful; she wanted to help too.

Looking around her to determine how best to go about it, she found close at hand an agency tailor-made for those who wish to serve. She saw that the American Legion Auxiliary was dedicated to doing precisely what she wanted to do, and she joined the local Unit.

Characteristically, she worked hard to make the Auxiliary's program effective. Throughout the more than 30 years she has given the organization since then, she has consistently combined great ability and apparently boundless energy with a selfless desire to help people. In so doing she has served the Auxiliary well in her community, in her State, and nationally. Such ability and devotion have not gone unnoticed. Over the years Mildred Kelly has filled an impressive number of responsible offices in the Auxiliary.

The delegates to the Auxiliary's 1957 National Convention, meeting in the flower-decked, bunting-draped ballroom of mammoth Convention Hall in Atlantic City, New Jersey, were well aware of her record of dedication and accomplish-

ment. They recognized what she had done. They were confident she could do more, and on September 19 they unanimously elected her the 37th President of the nation's largest organization of patriotic women.

Charming, blue-eyed Mrs. Kelly is eminently qualified for the job. Commenting on her election, one longtime Auxiliary official said, "Mrs. Kelly has tremendous ability and energy. If she were a man, she would have been a Senator or business executive. As it is, she has raised a son and devoted her ability and energy to serving her country and the Auxiliary."

Mrs. J. Pat Kelly was born in Valdosta, Georgia, the daughter of Oscar M. and Clara (Graves) Smith. Her lawyer father, a descendant of colonists who were among the first to settle Georgia, was mayor and city judge in Valdosta. Her mother's antecedents were pioneers in Connecticut.

She completed grade and high school in Valdosta, then attended the Georgia-Florida Commercial College, and studied education at the Georgia State Women's College (now Valdosta State College, a branch of the University of Georgia). After having been graduated from both these colleges, she taught school—the fourth and fifth grades—in Brewton, Georgia.

While still a student, Mildred was swept up in a storybook romance that eventually led to the altar. It began because her sister had a friend in the service on (Continued on page 54)

OUR BIG PITCH at PARIS

*Were the recent
NATO meetings
the beginning
of the end?*



By DONALD R. WILSON

MUCH HAS ALREADY BEEN written and spoken about the results produced by the Paris meeting of the heads of the NATO governments. It is doubtful whether any writing now can enable truth and realism to shine forth from the tinsel of press-agentry which has covered up the appalling nakedness of the NATO discussions. But at least someone ought to try even if it does no immediate large-scale good. Perhaps a few will be stimulated to think realistically and fearlessly. We may yet have time to cut through the fabric of unreasoning self-deception if only someone sufficiently challenges us so to think.

The NATO meetings constituted a dismal and frightening failure politically, diplomatically, and militarily. This statement is sufficiently off the beaten track



of honeyed optimism to startle at least a few people. It also ought to bring forth quite a response from those who live in an intellectual twilight zone that knows neither victory nor defeat. They should, as a matter of fact, bleat rather heartily over such "lack of understanding."

For my own part, I acknowledge only one unit of measure in today's international peril. That unit of measure is victory over the proposed world tyranny of the Soviet Union. Whatever contributes to victory, I applaud. I abhor any compromise of that goal. I detest any effort by anyone who either suggests that victory is not the goal or who approves

measures which are less than likely to bring victory about. Even more do I detest those who publicize as accomplishments policies and conclusions which are sterile when measured by the yardstick of victory. Such publicity encourages us to deceive ourselves, and self-deception is the essence of defeat.

Strong language? I intend it to be strong. The potential strength of language is about all we have left to make us rally ourselves in time to avert disaster.

I assume that the Soviet Union is the home of a worldwide military conspiracy which has as its ultimate goal the subjugation of the remainder of the world. I assume, from the very essence of the philosophy of communism, that the Soviet Union dares not compromise that ultimate objective. Tactics may shift and change with circumstances, but the strategy of world dominion must not be

changed by the Soviets. The whole structure of the Soviet system would collapse if that strategy were ever changed.

Such a strategy is, in fact, a declaration of war against the United States and every other nation not yet a part of the Soviet system. Such a strategy — irrevocable and unchangeable—is necessarily founded on a fervent belief in the reality of ultimate and complete victory. This is the war. Our opponent passionately believes in his victory. We dare not believe less passionately in our own. We dare not conceive of this as a different type of struggle from that defined by our enemy. That way lies defeat. We must take up the challenge as issued and fight it through on an undeviating life-or-death basis until total victory is ours. To resolve less is to surrender and perish.

Either these assumptions regarding our enemy are true or they are false. If they are false, then all the furor of the past several years regarding the Soviet system has been made up of a tissue of lies, and the American people have been foully misled. If, however, these assumptions are true, then we are today being misled as to the response which we must give to them.

I believe the assumptions are true. I believe, therefore, that we are reliving the era of Carthage and Rome. You will recall that the backbone of all Roman policy was "Carthage must be destroyed." Carthaginian half-measures, compromises, and self-deception gave victory to Rome and resulted in Carthage being cruelly and completely erased for all time.

So, today, we live in an era when the backbone of Russian policy is "America must be destroyed." I plead against American half-measures, compromises, and self-deception.

It is by this standard that I contend that the NATO meetings were and are sterile of accomplishment.

President Eisenhower's "The decisions promise far-reaching results, and should make war less likely, peace more sure" is too reminiscent of Neville Chamberlain's "Peace in our time." We have the eerie feeling of having heard this part of the symphony of *Whistling in the Dark* before. This is the part which precedes the roar of the timpani of assault and the crash of the cymbals of terror and annihilation. I've heard enough of the symphony. I want to stop it now before it works its hypnotic magic again.

With these preliminaries out of the road, let's ask some fundamental and embarrassing questions. Worse still, let's try to evaluate the sometimes equally embarrassing answers as we go along.

First of all, why was a NATO conference of the heads of government ever held? To get the answer to this simple question, you have to break the question

down into two time zones—before the conference and after the conference. It's unfortunate that we have to do this, but we do simply because the stories of the two periods are completely different.

Before the conference we were told that the impact of Russia's claim that she had an operative ICBM and the fact of her two earth-circling sputniks had seriously shaken confidence in America's strength. America had been asleep at the switch. Russia had gone out front. Everybody was scared. Hence the suggestion was to have a big meeting, proclaim victory as the goal, ring the Soviet Union with missile bases and determination, let every NATO nation put its shoulder to the wheel, present a united front, call the Russian bluff, praise the Lord and pass the ammunition.

The big trouble with this idea was that it was too little too late for those who were too scared. Consequently, after the meeting, its stated purposes suddenly and magically became merely to reaffirm the alliance, to lay plans for more detailed conferences, to gain time by talking, to assuage the fears of our allies by giving them a greater voice in how to help us overcome our impotence.

How disgusting and duplicitous can you get?

The fact is that we made our big pitch, and all our allies to whom we had given so much told us frankly that we weren't a very good risk and that they'd rather not get back-to-back with us at the present time. Maybe later, but not right now—the odds were too great. After that the conference became a matter of trying to save our faces even though our skins had been hung up to dry.

So much for the purposes of the conference as announced both before and after.

Now, what about the actual results? Here again, you have to differentiate between fact and fiction, between policy and propaganda. What vices are being painted as virtues? What defeats are veneered as victories? These questions call for an analysis that is both painstaking and painful.

There are two basic documents emanating from the conference which provide our logical starting point. One is "The Declaration of Principles," and the other is "The Communiqué."

"The Declaration of Principles" is a disjointed and confusing jumble of words which manages to convey the idea that NATO was formed to enable all member nations to resist an attack which could only come from Russia; that Russia still makes noises that sound like world dominion; that NATO, therefore, still seems to be a good idea; and that to make it an even better idea, all of us ought to cooperate more particularly in the economic, social, and scientific worlds so that individual liberties

can stay alive. All this is thoroughly innocuous and about as meaningful as a poorly organized introduction to a long-winded speech. Nothing new, nothing startling, nothing of real consequence to the Soviet aggressor.

We finish reading "The Declaration of Principles" with the feeling that it failed to come to grips with the only realistic statement in it: "The Communist rulers again gave clear warning of their determination to press on to domination over the entire world, if possible by submission, if necessary by violence."

But if "The Declaration of Principles" seems weak, we still don't get the full effect of bankruptcy until we have finished reading "The Communiqué."

First, "The Communiqué" reviews the international situation and finds it bad particularly with reference to the failure to unify Germany, the lack of stability in the Middle East, and the serious events in Indonesia. This section closes with a pious hope that the nations of Africa will cooperate with the free world to bring about their own prosperous development.

This is a sorry review of the international situation even measured by the standards of a high school civics student. However, I suppose that any statement would have to be pretty weak if all the heads of government were to be signatories to it. You couldn't reasonably expect them to say much about the rape of Hungary, the general viciousness of Red China, the sham of the Korean truce, the "neutralism" of India, the poised dagger aimed at the innards of the Malayan Peninsula, the arrogance of Egypt and Syria, the duplicity of Yugoslavia, the ineffectiveness of U.N. resolutions, and a host of other vital problems which really go to make up the present perilous international picture and which have to be dealt with in a hard and realistic manner.

So we have to conclude that the heads of government used just enough language to manifest an interest while avoiding calling a spade a spade.

Then we come to a section which apparently deals with the "working of the alliance." This sets forth the proposition that the permanent representatives to NATO should be kept fully advised of all governmental policies which affect all other governments of the alliance so that there can be a broad coordination of policy.

This is an open invitation to confusion and inaction rather than coordination. Let's see how it works out in practice. Prior to the NATO meeting Bulganin sent Eisenhower a note. It was a note which deserved a prompt, short, and to-the-point reply. Unfortunately, it did not get that kind of reply. A draft was belatedly prepared and sort of

(Continued on page 35)



WASHINGTON PRO&CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF BIG ISSUES FACING THE NATION

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT: What should be the political and economic relationship between the U.S. and our NATO allies?



There is not the least doubt that we should have closer political and economic ties with our North Atlantic allies.

All our foreign policy, including our participation in NATO, has only one end in view. That end is our own survival as a free nation in a free world.

Now a military alliance can contribute toward that purpose only if all the members are headed in the same direction. We can cite many examples.

Just a little over a year ago NATO—an alliance of 15 nations who had mutually agreed that their common defense was essential to all—was apparently hopelessly split over the Suez crisis. This gave comfort, unfortunately, to the only potential common enemy that we have in the world.

We learned then that we did not have effective liaison or methods of prior consultation which would even make all of us aware of the position of the others.

The Hungarian revolution—a tremendous popular uprising—was cruelly and relentlessly crushed by the Soviet Union, and the free world stood by helpless, realizing that it had no common plan to give succor in this time of need. What happens when the next satellite revolts?

Just a couple of months ago, NATO was split again—over the British and United States shipment of arms to Tunisia. I personally looked into this matter very carefully, because I happened to be attending the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference at the time. Once again we hadn't discussed the matter fully with our allies. Not even the Secretary General of NATO was informed.

These are just a few of the latest examples of tensions created by the weakest links in our NATO chain—the links of political and economic consultation and cooperation. Along with our allies, we must be about the business of strengthening those links, or else we will awaken some morning to find that the chain has snapped.

There can be no lasting military ties, unless they are accompanied by political and economic cooperation.

Estes Kefauver (D), U. S. Senator from Tennessee



The United States should not surrender its independent judgment on political or economic matters to any supranational authority. We should, of course, cooperate closely and consult frequently with anticommunist members of the NATO alliance.

The case for political or economic union usually consists of an emotional appeal for self-preservation coupled with a nebulous vision of perpetual peace and plenty. There is a good reason for this capacious rhetoric. The American people are most reluctant to make their country a subordinate province in an Atlantic Union government. This reluctance hardens to conviction when only a few of the many disadvantages of the proposed union are examined.

Of the 15 NATO members only the United States and one or two others accept free competitive enterprise as an economic way of life, rejecting both state socialism and private cartels. Capitalism and socialism cannot coexist in any true economic union. Assuming that the will of the union majority would prevail, the American people would be forced to scrap the most productive economic system the world has ever seen.

The probable consequences of a political union of NATO members are even more dismal. In such a union the American people would be a minority group protesting vainly, for example, a foreign policy tied to colonialism; a defense policy based on half-hearted resistance to Soviet aims; and an internal security policy dealing gently, if at all, with the communist fifth column.

For the past 15 years freedom-loving people on both sides of the Iron Curtain have looked hopefully to America as the leader of the free world. Having accepted this role, we have no honorable course but to lead. To surrender this awesome responsibility of world leadership to a NATO union in which we could be outvoted on every issue would betray the hopes of untold millions who believe as fervently as Lincoln ever did that America is "the last best hope of earth."

John W. Bricker (R), U. S. Senator from Ohio



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

MINNESOTA NOW PROCESSING KOREA BONUS APPLICATIONS:

The state of Minnesota is now processing claims for payment of its bonus for veterans of Korea-period service...Bonus was approved by the 1957 legislature...Deadline for applications is Dec. 31, 1958...Actual payments will begin in January, 1959.

To be eligible, a veteran must have served at least 30 consecutive days in the U. S. Armed Forces between June 27, 1950 and July 27, 1953, and have been a resident of Minnesota for at least six months prior to entering such service.

Those who were on continuous active duty for four years or more immediately prior to June 27, 1950 are not eligible.

Veterans who became eligible to receive the Korean Service Medal (for duty in the Korean theater of hostilities) rate \$15 per month of foreign service, and \$7.50 per month of domestic service, up to a maximum of \$400.

Veterans who did not become eligible for the Korean Service Medal (lacking service in the Korean theater of hostilities) rate \$7.50 per month of active duty up to a maximum of \$200.

The full \$400 bonus is payable to next-of-kin of those killed in action.

Next-of-kin of those who died in service (not killed in action) or who died after service, may qualify for the bonus earned by the deceased.

For details, and to apply, write: Lyle E. Kinvig, Commissioner, State of Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs, Korean Bonus Division, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA KOREA BONUS IS NOT PAYABLE YET:

Payment of the Pennsylvania bonus for service in the Korean conflict must await action of the 1959 session of the state legislature...Voters at the polls last Election Day approved in principle payment of a Korea bonus based on length of service and not to exceed \$500...No provision was made at that time for raising the money...Following approval by the voters, the method of raising the money will come before the next meeting of the legislature...Pennsylvania's legislature meets only in odd-numbered years, so the question will come before the 1959 session...Earliest possible date for receiving applications and making payments would be in 1960.

* * *

TAXABLE VA PAYMENTS:

The only income received from the Veterans Administration which veterans must declare as taxable income in filing their 1957 Federal Income Tax returns (before April 15) is interest on insurance dividends held by the VA...Compensation, pension and other VA benefits are exempt from the

federal tax...Insurance dividends themselves are not taxable as they are not current income, but a rebate on premiums paid in an earlier year...However, those who leave their dividends with the VA at interest must report the interest credited to their account in 1957 as taxable income.

* * *

8 & 40 OFFERS \$1,000 SCHOLARSHIPS

FOR NURSE TRAINING IN TUBERCULOSIS FIELD:

The nat'l 8&40, service society of The American Legion Auxiliary, grants a limited number of \$1,000 scholarships for the training of nurses for full time work in the field of tuberculosis control...They are for persons who already have a nursing background, and an opportunity to take specialized training in the tuberculosis field...For details, and to apply, write American Legion Education and Scholarship Committee, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind...Deadline is June 1 on awards for 1958-59 school year.

* * *

BILL TO COMBINE NEARLY ALL VETERANS LAWS IN ONE ACT:

Veterans Administration officials fervently hope a mammoth new bill will be enacted into law as quickly as possible...The 421-page bill (HR9700) has been introduced by House vets affairs chmn Olin E. Teague (Texas) to put between the covers of one act all existing veterans benefit laws that are administered by the Veterans Administration...In January, The American Legion, which has long favored such consolidation, testified for the bill.

Keen interest in quick passage on the part of the VA results from fact that only last summer a similar bill, but smaller in scope, was enacted into law...That law (Public Law 85-56) consolidated all veterans compensation and pension laws into one...The new bill would now swallow up that law as well as others...The VA hasn't gotten around to revising its regulations to conform to last summer's consolidation yet, so VA staffers are praying HR9700 will go through Congress so fast that they can get right to work on it...Otherwise they may have to revise their regulations twice -- first to conform to PL85-56, and then again to conform to HR9700.

Purpose of new bill is merely to consolidate many scattered laws and amendments, not alter them...Legion staff members carefully studied the huge bill to detect unintentional alterations in law that might have crept in, before testifying in its favor...Two small changes were advocated by the Legion.

* * *

LEGION SEEKS TO LOWER AGE LIMIT

FOR WAR ORPHANS RESTORATIVE TRAINING:

The American Legion Child Welfare Commission is seeking an amendment to the War Orphans Education Act...It asks that the age limit be lowered for the provisions of that act which offer

federal educational aid to handicapped children, for restorative training...The War Orphans Education Act allows GI-Bill type educational help to all children who lost a parent as a result of wartime military service...The general minimum age limit was set at age 18...Generally, the bill provides aid for higher education and vocational training beyond high school...It also includes restorative training for eligible children who have a physical handicap.

The Child Welfare Commission points out that while the age-18 minimum applies reasonably to most beneficiaries of the bill, restorative training for the handicapped should begin as early as possible...Other groups interested in the welfare of handicapped children are joining with the Legion in seeking an amendment to the age limit for restorative training.

* * * *

FOUNDATION OFFERS BLIND FREE GUIDE DOGS & TRAINING:

Free guide dogs for the blind, plus four weeks free training in their use and care -- including board and lodging -- are offered by the Second Sight Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind of Forest Hills, Long Island, N.Y...Applicants must be totally blind, be in good health, need the dog "for constructive purposes" and provide adequate care for the dog, the Foundation has advised "Newsletter."...For details write: Second Sight Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind, 71-11 Austin St., Forest Hills 75, New York.

* * * *

VETS GET TAX BREAKS IN MANY STATES:

Among the special recognition that many states have given their veterans for their war services to the nation, often at the behest of The American Legion, is a reduction on their real estate or personal property tax...While thousands of veterans are familiar with their local laws in this regard, "Newsletter" has noted that many others seem unaware of them...If you own property that is taxed locally, and don't know of any such provision in your state, ask your local American Legion Post Service Officer...Where such tax breaks are available it is always necessary to apply...The state laws vary...Thus, in two neighboring states, New Jersey provides a flat \$500 reduction in the assessed value of a war veteran's home, while New York allows an assessment reduction based on an investment in a veteran's home of veterans benefits he has received: bonus, mustering out pay, gov't insurance dividends, disability compensation, etc.

* * * *

WIDOWS MUST WAIT FOR BACK BENEFITS WON FOR THEM IN APPEAL BY LEGION:

Widows and orphans of reservists who are drawing Federal Employees Compensation for loss of a breadwinner in military service will have to wait for back-benefits that a recent American Legion appeal won for them.

The Legion won an appeal decision that would require six-months back benefits to be paid them -- the amounts running into several thousand dollars in some cases...However, the paying agency (the Bureau of Employees Compensation of the Dep't of Labor) has exercised its right to seek a reversal

of the decision, and until this action is completed, the decision will not be final.

The decision went against a practice of the Bureau of refusing to pay compensation for the first six months following a death in service...The Bureau refused because military pay continues for six months after an in-service death...The Legion challenged this practice, saying there was no basis in law for withholding compensation during the extension of military pay...A Labor Dep't appeals board upheld the Legion contention last fall, in effect requiring the Bureau to pay back benefits to everyone on its rolls who is drawing compensation for a death in military service...But the Bureau had 30 days in which to seek a reversal, and it has used that right...Both the Bureau and the Legion have filed their last round arguments, and the final oral hearing was set for the end of February.

The matter does not concern widows or orphans who are drawing compensation from the Veterans Administration, as the VA had never held up compensation during the period when military pay continued after an in-service death.

* * * *

ARMY PUBLISHES FIRST VOLUME ON WW2 IN MEDITERRANEAN THEATER:

The landings in North Africa, and their development, are the main subject of a new 748-page volume of WW2 history recently published by the U.S. Army...Title of the new book is "Northwest Africa, Seizing the Initiative in the West", by George F. Howe...Book is the first of the Army's subseries on the Mediterranean theater of operations, and the 37th in the Army's huge series entitled "U.S. Army in World War II."...As usual in this splendid series, the story of the North African operation (and of its strategic and political background) is told in such detail that even those who were in it may learn much from the book. ...Volume is available from the Sup't of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C....Price: \$7.75.

* * * *

WW2 GI LOAN PROGRAM ENDS THIS JUNE:

Unless extended by the present Congress, the GI home loan program for WW2 veterans will end June 25 this year...Applications after that date could not be honored under present law...The Korea GI Bill continues until Jan. 31, 1965.

However, both programs are nearly dead today because Congress has not let veterans offer lenders an interest rate consistent with what lenders can get elsewhere.

In December, only 8,508 veterans applied for home loans...In December 1955 there were 45,514 applications; 33,118 in December, 1956.

* * * *

MANY LEAVE DIVIDENDS WITH VA:

Of 5,300,000 veterans who will get insurance dividends from the VA this year, 1,100,000 have asked the VA to hold the dividends as a cash credit to their account...Some of them have the dividends credited directly to premium payments in advance (at a discount)...Others keep paying the full premiums, let the dividends gather at interest, and authorize the VA to use them to pay a premium that they might miss, as a safeguard against the policy lapsing.

NEWS of The American Legion

and Veterans' Affairs

MARCH 1958

Legion Busy on Many Fronts: Commander Re-enters Hospital

Major national American Legion news events in January and early February included the following:

¶ The re-hospitalization for 9 days of Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr., on Jan. 26, after two months of carrying out the full schedule of his office in a wheelchair.

¶ The American Legion's annual Dinner to the Congress of the United States, at Washington's Statler Hotel, on Jan. 15, at which Commander Gleason pledged the Congress the full backing of the Legion in necessary steps to shore up the national defense.

¶ Winter meetings of the Legion's nat'l Legislative Commission in Washington in mid-January.

¶ Issuance of a call to the Nat'l Executive Committee to a special meeting on Feb. 22 in Washington to consider plans that would make group insurance available to members of The American Legion.

¶ Growing indications that the present Congress will not support any broad proposals to curtail the federal veterans program.

¶ Identification, by Legion Rehabilitation leaders, of the Bureau of the Budget as the chief source of anti-veteran pressure within the government.

Commander Re-hospitalized

For two months, from Nov. 27 to Jan. 26, Nat'l Cmdr Gleason carried out the full and demanding schedule of his office by flying about the country while confined to a wheel chair.

On Jan. 26, under pressure from his closest advisors, he re-entered St. Francis Hospital in Evanston, Ill., flying there from Denver, Colo., where he had addressed the Colorado Legion's mid-winter conference.

On Feb. 4 he was discharged and resumed his duties.

Gleason came down with a mild flu attack the first week in November, and was barely over it when he was stricken with phlebitis of the right leg, and was hospitalized in Washington, D.C., Nov. 6. On the 11th he was transferred to St. Francis Hospital in Evanston, Ill., near his Winnetka home.

Discharged from the hospital on Nov.

27, but barely able to support his weight on his right leg, he took a brief rest in Florida, flew north on Dec. 6 to address the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City. From then on he stumped the country by plane and wheelchair with but a short respite at home in Winnetka, Ill., at Christmas time.

In the two months that he was out of the hospital, Commander Gleason made numerous state visitations in California, Illinois, Indiana and Maine; addressed

Legion state conferences in Minnesota, New Mexico and Colorado, and gave additional major addresses in California, Illinois, New York and Washington, D.C.

Between speaking engagements he shuttled in plane and wheelchair between Indianapolis, Chicago and Washington, D.C. for Legion business huddles and meetings with key government officials on Legion business.

Commander Gleason was in obvious pain when he addressed the Legion's Dinner to the Congress of the United States in Washington on Jan. 15. Eight days later, after visits to Maine, New York, Indianapolis and Denver, he finally consented to return to the hospital.



CHAT at the Legion's dinner to Congress, Jan. 15. Nat'l Cmdr Gleason, in wheelchair flanked by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, left, and Rep. John McCormack (Mass.), right. Behind the Commander, left to right, John Swift, Massachusetts Legion Commander; Miles Kennedy, Legion Nat'l Legislative Director; Jerome Duggan (Mo.), Chmn of the Legion's nat'l Legislative Commission; Bertram Davis, ass't Legislative Director.

Commander Gleason's attention to his duties under such handicaps has been making a deep impression upon all who see him in action.

Said Edwin G. Packard, in charge of the reception of the Commander in Aroostook County, Maine: "Our National Commander is the tops! To have him come to Aroostook County in the physical condition that he must travel at this time is a miracle to say the least. It certainly was appreciated by all who met and heard him."

In most of his public appearances, Commander Gleason has urged upon attentive audiences the need for strong public support for the seizure by America of the initiative in the cold war struggle against communism.

What He Told Congress

With a few unavoidable exceptions, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States were present as dinner guests of The American Legion at Washington's Statler Hotel on Wednesday, Jan. 15.

In a brief and concise speech, Commander Gleason outlined to them the two major issues with which The American Legion is currently concerned, (1) the integrity of the federal veterans program and (2) the defensive position of the United States.

Said Gleason in part:

"The American Legion can never express too often or too strongly its deep appreciation to you members of the Congress of the United States for the significant and lasting contribution you have made to the welfare of our nation's veterans.

"You have built wisely and well the sound structure of benefits now available to disabled veterans, and to the widows and orphans of our deceased veterans. But you appreciate, I'm sure, that this structure can always be im-

proved. Certainly it must always be subject to change to meet developing conditions.

"But improvement and emasculation are not synonymous. Neither are change and destruction, although some individuals, including responsible government officials, seem to think so. This element would diminish the scope of the present veteran program, restrict its future availability, and undermine its historic, basic foundation . . . all in the name of economy, security and social progress.

"The American Legion is determined that this attack will not succeed. We're confident that it won't . . . as long as the Congress of the United States has anything to say about it.

"You can be equally certain of The American Legion's confidence and support of your efforts to arm America militarily, scientifically, economically and politically against the increasingly powerful threat of communist Russia.

"If studied interest and informed, constructive comment will help to guide, encourage and sustain you in the months ahead as you decide America's destiny . . . indeed, the destiny of civilization itself, then you can be certain that The American Legion's voice will be heard . . . in the halls of Congress . . . and throughout our land. It will be the voice of patriots unafraid and dedicated to but one cause . . . the security and survival of America as a free nation under God."

Pinpoint Budget Bureau

In identical messages on Jan. 24, many thousands of miles apart, The American Legion's new Rehabilitation Director, WW2 vet, John J. Corcoran; and its retiring Rehabilitation Director, WW1 vet T. O. Kraabel, held career employees of the U.S. Budget Bureau chiefly responsible for unremitting attacks within the government on the federal veteran program in recent years

"under both Democratic and Republican administrations."

Corcoran addressed the area E American Legion Rehabilitation-Economic conference in Phoenix, Ariz.; while Kraabel spoke to the Nat'l Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Referring to the Budget Bureau's interference with, and influence in, veterans affairs, Corcoran and Kraabel said:

"...It is in the federal Budget Bureau, administered by a protected and elated group of officials, where veterans affairs find an unfriendly atmosphere. This group has been putting damaging words in the Budget Messages (of Presidents) under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

"...Some...recall the circumstances under which The American Legion was, able to get Congress to authorize the Dawes Committee for a study of veterans affairs and of the chaotic conditions existing in the early years after WW1.

"When the Dawes Committee recommended the consolidation of veterans affairs in the Veterans Bureau (later the Veterans Administration), it also said that the Administrator of Veterans Affairs should be a man qualified to stand as the strong right arm of the President in dealing with veterans affairs.

"If that condition was ever met, it has been dissipated for a long period of years. Now, we are told, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is held at arm's length. Only rarely is he the spokesman for veterans affairs. More often, through control of the dollar, the Budget Bureau tells what he may or may not do with the program provided by Congress and approved by the President.

"An example (of this atmosphere) is found in the manner of the Administration's handling of recommendations of the Bradley Commission reports (which) downgrade the war veteran . . ."

The Corcoran-Kraabel statement then detailed the influence of the Budget Bureau in pressing the Bradley Commission recommendations on the President. A year ago, the statement noted, the President promised to give Congress a "special message" on veterans affairs. The nature of this message became clear when the Budget Director asked Congress not to increase compensation for war-disabilities last summer. He said it would interfere with the "President's plan."

Congress passed the increase over the Budget Director's objection and the President reluctantly signed it, again promising to give a "special message" on veterans affairs at a later date.

By then it became clear through the Washington grapevine that the "special

HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS?

If your address has been changed since paying your 1958 dues, notice of such change should be sent at once to the Circulation Department, The American Legion Magazine, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

BE SURE TO GIVE ALL INFORMATION LISTED BELOW

NEW ADDRESS

Name.....
(Please Print)

Street Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

1958 Membership Card No.....Dept. (State).....Post No.
(Include Prefix Letter)

OLD ADDRESS OR ADDRESS LABEL FROM THIS MAGAZINE

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

message" would ask for almost complete adoption of the Bradley recommendations, which the Budget Bureau was strongly urging upon the President.

At the same time it was noted that the bulk of the Bradley recommendations had been suggested earlier by employees of the Budget Bureau, and that Budget Bureau staff members had served on detached duty with the Bradley Commission, where they exerted a marked influence in formulating what then became known as the "Bradley recommendations."

Where was the Veterans Administration all this time, in its supposed function of advising the President on veterans affairs?

Says the Corcoran-Kraabel statement: "From January to June 1957 the Budget Bureau had named a team of VA employees to work with the Budget Bureau in preparing the manner in which these (Bradley) recommendations would be presented. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs was not a part of this picture."

"Later in 1957 it might be assumed that the Administrator of Veterans Affairs was advised of the Budget Bureau position on the Bradley recommendations.

"It is conceivable that at least part of the reason for his resignation (VA Administrator Harvey V. Higley who resigned last Fall) lay in the fact that he did not want to be a part of the Administration program in downgrading the war veteran."

Dim Prospect

At presstime for these words, the President's long-awaited special message asking Congress to remodel the veterans program in line with the Bradley report had not been presented.

Members of the Legion's nat'l Legislative Commission, meeting in Washington in mid-January under the chairmanship of Jerome Duggan (Mo.) reported that contacts with members of Congress indicated that such a message would not be welcomed, and would have little or no chance of coming out of committee in this Congress.

Chmn Duggan told the Legion Legislative Commission that, however dim its chances might be this year, they could expect a concerted drive for the Bradley ideas after next fall's elections.

Younger Vets Are Target

Whether the Bradley ideas blossom into full strength this year or next, WW2 and Korea vets will be the chief target, Legion Rchab Director John J. Corcoran told the Legislative Commission. Anti-veteran strategists are relying on a "grandfather clause" to gain them an eventual political victory, he said, mindful that the Economy Act of 1933 lasted little more than a year because of the

obviousness of the damage that it did.

The Economy Act, by depriving all veterans then in receipt of benefits or care, threw a multitude of sick and disabled veterans onto the streets and onto local welfare and relief agencies where their plight was plainly visible, all at once, to the public. Public revulsion at this spectacle helped wipe out the Economy Act quickly.

Now, said Corcoran, the thinking is to keep all present beneficiaries on the rolls, but deny the present program to all future eligibles. By this means, he said, the present program may be denied to all WW2 and Korea veterans or their widows who may need its benefits in the future, without creating a mass spectacle of neglect that would be visible to the public all at once.

"Gradual elimination" of veterans benefits is a consistent theme of the Bradley report.

HOSPITALIZED VETS:

Who Are They?

Veterans with non-service-connected disabilities, whom many lobbying groups hope to see thrown out of the Veterans Administration hospitals, are being constantly surveyed by The American Legion Field Service.

That Service has just released a summary of the results of bedside surveys of 8,572 such patients in 48 VA hospitals, who are admitted only on the basis of their statement of inability to pay for private care, accompanied by a financial statement.

Thirteen illnesses accounted for the admission of more than half of the patients. In order of their frequency, the thirteen leading illnesses, which accounted for 4,666 of the patients, were:

Heart disease, cancer, fractures, ulcers, diabetes, hernia, tumor, prostate trouble, hypertension (high blood pressure), lung disorders, arteriosclerosis (hardening of arteries) and asthma. Heart disease and cancer alone accounted for 1,608 cases.

Fifty-two other afflictions accounted for 3,011 additional patients. They included amputation, anemia, Buerger's disease, cataracts, epilepsy, gangrene, hemorrhage, leukemia, multiple sclerosis, nephritis, paralysis, paraplegia and pneumonia. There were 68 cases of quadriplegia, involving paralysis of all four limbs.

Miscellaneous afflictions, each too infrequent to report separately, accounted for the balance.

The 8,572 patients had spent just under four million dollars for private care before going to the VA (\$3,952,080.05).

There were five patients over 50 years of age for each four under 50. More than a third of the total were over 60.

(Continued on next page)

BRIEFLY NOTED

Twenty-two Departments of The American Legion ended 1957 with higher membership than in 1956.

Seventeen Departments were running ahead of last year's membership of the same date on Jan. 30. They were: North Dakota, South Dakota, Alaska, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Delaware, Mexico, Alabama, Kansas, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Maine, Arizona and Italy.

Representatives of The American Legion Auxiliary took part in the annual Women's Forum on Nat'l Security in Washington, D.C., Feb. 6.

More than 30,000 Legionnaires signed up 12 or more members each before New Years Day, thus becoming "Gleason Gunners" and earning miniature howitzers as cap ornaments.

Jeanette A. Colbrunn, columnist of the Memphis *Press-Scimitar*, reprinted the editorial on Americanism that appeared on page 1 of the January *American Legion Magazine* in her Jan. 23 column and completed the column by saying: "My own concept of Americanism is herein expressed, and I thought others would find this editorial well worth reading."

Boston Legionnaires gave a testimonial dinner on Jan. 21 to the first three Dep't Commanders of Massachusetts: Leo Harlow, Judge Frank Good and Dr. William Griffin.

Increased interest in volunteer hospital work has prompted The American Legion Rehabilitation Commission to distribute a supplement to its *Handbook for Volunteer Hospital Workers* for use of Dep't service officers and voluntary services chairmen.

Federal Benefits Available to Veterans and Their Dependents is the title of a new booklet offered for sale by the U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., for 15¢ a copy; orders of 100 or more are granted a 25 percent discount.

Orange County (N. Y.) American Legion furthers the Back to God program by display of posters on two billboards made available in Port Jervis, N. Y., by the Midport Co. of Middletown, N. Y.

Nat'l Cmdr Gleason has urged Legionnaires and all America "to participate in the work of the Red Cross by joining the organization and giving it full support" during 1958.

HOSPITALIZED VETS*(Continued from preceding page)*

Of the total, 2,811 were receiving veterans' pensions, a classification of veterans whose private income is nearly non-existent. An additional 1,292 had pension claims pending, indicative that their incomes are also minimal. Another 1,222 were currently hospitalized for non-service connected disabilities, but had service-connected disabilities in addition. An additional 463 were hospitalized as non-service-connected while awaiting a decision on claims filed that their disabilities actually were service-connected.

Nearly two-thirds of the total group (5,279) were unemployed when admitted. All income stopped for 4,566 when admitted. 689 had had medical insurance whose benefits had run out before being admitted to the VA hospitals.

The entire 8,572 had signed statements of inability to pay for their care when admitted and had filed financial statements in support.

Of the many organizations and individuals that have expressed views for or against providing care for non-service-connected war veterans, in recognition of their war service, when unable to pay for their own care, The American Legion is the only one that runs such surveys of the actual condition and circumstances of those hospitalized under this program.

These continuing Legion surveys do not cover the mentally ill or the tubercular.

However, the President's budget message for 1958-59 called for savings by closing down VA TB beds, and made no provision for caring for the several thousand mentally ill veterans presently on the waiting lists, whose condition was described as urgent by VA Administrator Harvey V. Higley before he resigned last fall.

The American Legion nat'l Rehabilitation staff, after studying the budget message, came to the conclusion that the only way that the budget-message savings in TB care could be arrived at would be by closing down entirely some VA TB hospitals rather than a few beds here and there. In January it alerted state Legion officials to this meaning of the budget message.

The current "slow attack" on veterans benefits by the "gradual elimination" suggested by the Bradley Commission is strongly suggested by the inadequacies in the budget message.

"Gradual elimination" as it applies to hospital beds would slowly close out the beds as they are emptied of their present occupants. It would envisage a day when a new generation of veterans with heart disease, cancer, and the 63 other major causes of non-service-connected hospitalization, would have no VA beds available after they had run through their private resources.

RELIGION:**Back to God Telecast**

The American Legion's annual Back to God telecast "For God and Country" on Feb. 1 was carried over ABC TV and radio outlets, Mutual TV, Radio Free Europe, Armed Forces Radio and Radio Liberation.

The program, emphasizing the Legion's accent on the need for strengthening America's religious and moral fiber, emanated from Washington, D. C. for the first time. It was broadcast from the Legion's Washington office.

Thomas E. Paradine, (N. Y.) Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr, narrated the program; and Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr., took leave of absence from his temporary hospitalization in Evanston, Ill., to appear. Others seen on the program were Nat'l Chaplain Feltham James;

Auxiliary Nat'l President Mrs. J. Pat Kelly; Neil McElroy, Secretary of Defense; Morris Cafritz, Washington industrialist; Lou Brissie, commissioner of American Legion Junior Baseball; Thomas Peake of Norton, Va., 1957 President of American Legion Boys Nation, and the Navy Sea Chanters, choral group of the U. S. Navy band.

The program emphasized the importance of prayer in each individual's own faith, respect for duty, the importance of (1) the teachings of religion in maintaining our national and social integrity, and (2) the religious education of children.

Answer Me This

"Should a church accept a large cash gift from a man who was known to have made his money from gambling?"

That question was fired at Rev. Frederick W. Helfer by a youngster on a regular Baltimore Sunday TV program sponsored by station WBAL-TV and the Maryland American Legion.

Rev. Helfer thought a moment, then dryly advised that he'd take the money, because he figured the devil had had it long enough and it was now time for the Lord to use it.

That is the sort of highlight that has made The American Legion Dep't of Maryland's panel show "To Promote Good Will" one of the most popular TV shows in the Baltimore area, and one of the outstanding American Legion public programs anywhere.

Three clergymen take the stand each Sunday to answer unrehearsed and often unexpected questions from panels of youngsters invited in from schools and colleges near Baltimore. Legion Nat'l Executive Committeemen Dave Brigham acts as moderator.

The panel differs from other "kid" shows in that the youngsters stick to

BALTIMORE'S UNIQUE LEGION TV PROGRAM

PANEL of clergymen, left, who take the air each Sunday on WBAL-TV to answer religious questions fired by youngsters, right.

questions of morals, human relations and religion. Many of the questions ask for explanations of minute points of the three major faiths, whose answers have been so constructive that even the other two clergymen have learned a thing or two from the reply of the third.

The show has its tense moments, too. One of the most soul-searching came when a native Korean studying at St. John's College in Annapolis admitted eliminating two people while escaping from the communists in Korea. When he told his story and asked if there was ever any justification for killing another human, the only movement in the studio was the trickling of perspiration on his forehead.

Medical students have asked moral questions on euthanasia, and law students questioned the clergymen on defending a client known by his lawyer to be guilty.

Brigham; Herbert L. Schloss, Dep't Americanism Commissioner (who produces the show) and Legionnaire John Musselman, dean of Harford Junior College, devised the program.

The present panel of clergymen is made up of Rev. Helfer, pastor of the Christian Temple; Rabbi Abraham Shusterman of Har Sinai Temple, and Rev. William Kailer Dunn, chaplain of Notre Dame of Maryland. Rev. Father Richard Swift, who originally represented the Catholic faith, was replaced by Rev. Dunn when he was transferred to another archdiocese.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

• R. ELMO HOOD, Dep't Cmdr of Florida, presented 40-year continuous membership cards to 28 members of Post 47, Lake Worth.

• POST 741, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., claims that its blood donor committee chairman, Kal C. Livingston, is the world's champion blood donor. Livingston has given 164 pints of blood since he made his first donation in 1931.

• SINCE 1926 the Sunday Evening Club of Post 41, LaGrange, Ill., has brought top-flight speakers and entertainment to that community. Attendance at the programs, which are held during the winter months, has passed the five million mark.

• POST 1, Denver, Colo., enrolled 9,875 members in 1957 and thereby became the largest Legion Post in the world. Forty-five other Posts enrolled more than 2,000 members each.

• POST 58, Glendale, Ariz., sponsors a girls' drill team called "The Legionettes." Team is comprised of approximately 75 teen-age girls.

• POST 17, New Smyrna Beach, Fla.,

and the City of New Smyrna Beach plan to erect a \$3,200 bronze monument to the dead of all the nation's wars.

• POST 121, Waco, Tex., owns what is very probably the first and only Legion Post flag to have been flown over the South Pole in an airplane. Post's National Color also made the polar trip in Nov. 1957 through the courtesy of Air Force friends of the Post.

• POST 127, Ansted, W. Va., joined other local organizations in making up and distributing to the poor baskets of food, clothing, and toys at Christmastime.

• POST 347, New Kensington, Pa., distributed copies of *Saved by the Bell*, the comic book that tells what the Legion is and what it does, to each downtown barbershop in that community.

• POST 1, Minneapolis, Minn., dedicated to the City of Minneapolis and the Salvation Army the largest Christmas tree in that city in honor of the latter organization's drive for funds to help the poor at Christmastime.

• POST 397, Monterey Park, Calif., exceeded its quota of donations to the Los Angeles American Legion Rehabilita-

tion Seal Campaign by more than 35 percent. Post also recently gave an American flag to a local Brownie troop.

• POST 464, Bronxville, N.Y., gave 28 American flags to a local grade school. Post also joined with the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in giving 35 American flags to Bronxville High School.

• POST 817, Van Nuys, Calif., won the 20th (Calif.) District Legion Blood Donor Award.

• POST AND UNIT 4, Florence, Ky., entertained 200 needy children at the organization's ninth annual Christmas party. Kids who needed jackets were given them, and 133 youngsters received new shoes while at the party. Each child was given toys and a bag of fruit and candy.

• FOR THE THIRD time since 1951 Post 474, Matteson, Ill., has given a new squad car to the village police department.

• POST 148, Dent, Minn., has fewer than 40 members; yet it recently bought a building which it will remodel and use as its Post home.

(Continued on next page)

• Nature put the flavor in P. A.'s tobacco. Prince Albert's special process keeps and improves this wonderful flavor.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT

RECENT POST DOINGS

(Continued)

POST 329, Pearl River, N.Y., gave an American flag to Navy-Marine Corps recruiters in Rockland County, N.Y.

POST 116, Drumright, Okla., will give a \$200 science scholarship to a member of this year's graduating class at Drumright High School.

POST 16, Mansfield, Ohio, is sponsoring a beard-growing contest to celebrate that community's 150th anniversary. Legionnaire Mayor Robert S. Lemley was the first man to enter contest.

POST 6, San Diego, Calif., gave a banquet for 50 members all of whom have 40 years continuous membership.

POST 325, St. Louis, Mo., cites 82-year-old shoe warehouseman Julius Oechsner for the great quantity of shoes he has channelled into charitable purposes through St. Louis American Legion posts.

A BRAND NEW American Legion Post has been formed in Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland. It is John Barry Post 3, with 50 members, headed by Commander Thomas Lyons. First slate of officers was sworn in Jan. 12 by Jack O'Connor, Adj't of Post 2, Killarney.

POST 273, Burlington, Mass., has aided a vet who was hurt saving lives of two children; collects for March of Dimes; gives gov't bonds to outstanding school graduates; maintains Legion magazine subscriptions in local libraries; has just built a new \$25,000 Post home.

POST 3, Great Falls, Mont., put *Saved by the Bell* in barber shops and in beauty parlors, too, figuring it was important to tell the "weaker sex" about the real American Legion.

POST 212, Sumas, Wash., after having sponsored a highly successful "Sumas Community Day" for its town last year, is laying plans to repeat the project this year. Last year the post also organized local children in a competition to design a UN stamp, which won a trip to New York for a girl entry and her mother.

POST 28, Spenard, Alaska, took in 57 new members in one night in a membership contest with Post 1, Anchorage, Alaska.

MEMBERS OF Post 209, New York City, have become the first group of Americans to announce their intention

of making a goodwill visit to the Brussels World Fair in April under auspices of the People-to-People Foundation. A party of 74, including members and wives, will go.

THE HOMETOWN band in the motion picture *Peyton Place* is the band of American Legion Post 30, Camden, Me. Camden is the setting of the picture. The band had been formed one year when 20-Century Fox moved on location.

POST 327, Shawnee, Kans., runs a huge youth bowling program. It has equipped 140 boys and girls with bowling shirts, and many Post members coach the youngsters, who compete in three mixed leagues. Auxiliary members act as league secretaries.

A NEW SQUADRON of the Sons of The American Legion has been installed by Post 434, Chula Vista, Calif.

POST 5, Seward, Alaska, bought from nat'l hq 1500 copies of *Saved by the Bell*, and has placed one in every home in Seward; will do the same in a neighboring town where a new Legion post is planned.

CASE HISTORIES:

Sam Meyerowitz

The files of The American Legion are loaded with cases of service to veterans unseen by the public, because they are confidential unless the veteran himself publishes them. Below, somewhat condensed, is a statement of Sam Meyerowitz, presently Commander of Post 693, Los Angeles, Calif.

"I was about to undergo surgery which gave me only a 50-50 chance of recovery. I was down, and I thought I was out, and dangerously depressed by the thought that even if I pulled through I couldn't meet my obligations while hospitalized.

"Then I learned through the adjutant of my post that I could see the director of social service for The American Legion Los Angeles County Council; and that she would be able to help me at least get my rent paid, so I could enter the hospital without having that worry, at least.

"After an interview I was told I could go into the hospital and not worry about the rent. Everything would be taken care of.

"True to her word, two days after my visit, a check for the full amount of the rent was received without any expectation of the recovery of said money.

"This woman, through whose office The American Legion in Los Angeles

has helped countless thousands of veterans and their families, now has to resign because of her health. A testimonial dinner is being given her.

"I would like this to be published to help compensate what was done for me in time of emergency, and as a token of appreciation of how The American Legion stands behind every veteran in time of need; and as a testimony to a wonderful woman, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Aldrich, of Pacific Palisades, California, the retiring social service director of the Los Angeles County American Legion."

CONTESTS:

More Free Scholarships

Once again this year you have a chance to give a \$10,000 college scholarship to a youngster of your choice. For the second year in a row, the firm of Johnson & Johnson (Bandaids, etc.) and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. have put up \$75,000 to buy insurance policies for 49 lucky kids, to be named by you and you and you, that will give them college scholarships when they reach the right age.

Biggest policy is for \$10,000 and the 36 smallest are \$1,000 each.

What you do is write a 50 word essay that completes the statement "A good education is important because . . ." and send it along to the contest board. If you win a prize you can designate what youngster will get the scholarship. He has to be under 20 years and 1 month old this March 15.

Winner of the big \$10,000 award last year was Mrs. Fred Kaiser, of Manhasset, N. Y. She named her 1 year old grandson, Dirk David Smith of Evanston, Ill.

Two \$5,000 awards went to Mrs. Robert Natti of Gloucester, Mass., who named Susanna Natti to get the scholarship; and Leonard Hegland, of Pullman, Wash., who named Jean Alma Hegland. Forty-six others won scholarships of \$1,000 or more.

For entry blanks write National Youth Scholarship Committee, 130 E. 59th St., New York 22, N. Y. Contest closes May 5.

BOY SCOUTS:

New Plan Cooking

The first major revision of the Boy Scout program in many years is now afoot. Boy Scouts of America will broaden the Explorer program, put new emphasis on special interests of teen-age boys, both on hobbies and vocational interests. Scouts will then encourage formation of new Explorer units based on special interests, and seek sponsors for special-interest Scout units among adult

groups, associations or businesses engaged in such specialties.

The nat'l Scout organization expects the expanded Explorer program to be well under way by the end of this year. Aim is to increase the scope of adult-like activities open to Scouts and recognize the interests of individual boys.

Program does not envision any limit on the number of special activities around which groups might be formed, so long as there are boys with the interests and adult groups with the special knowledge and experience.

IN SHORT:

The annual conference of American Legion Department Chaplains was held in Indianapolis in mid-January.

A huge testimonial dinner was given in January by Cheyenne, Wyo., citizens for outgoing Cheyenne Mayor Val Christensen, vice chair of The American Legion nat'l Emblem Commission.

How well do your local Legion leaders know the inner workings of the Veterans Administration? Instructional tours of the VA center at Togus, Me., for post and district officials, have been set up by Theodore Johns, Commander of Maine's 5th Legion District.

Copies of The American Legion Child Welfare handbook *For Want of a Nail* were given more than 100 police juvenile officers in a special January training course run by the Cook County (Ill.) Sheriff's office and the University of Chicago. Booklets were provided by Mrs. Carol Lindgren, President of Auxiliary Unit 21, Chicago, a member of the Sheriff's advisory council on juvenile problems.

Rhode Island Legionnaires and friends gave a testimonial dinner on Jan. 19 to Nat'l Vice Cmdr Lee A. Lemos, of Riverside, R. I.

Area Child Welfare Conferences were conducted by The American Legion & The American Legion Auxiliary at Portland, Maine (in heavy snow, Jan. 10-11) and West Point, N. Y. (Jan. 23-25.) Both meetings were well attended.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

Howard Manchester (1953) and **Bernard Canalla** (1955), Post 83, Merced, Calif.

Paul W. Reynolds (1957), Post 184, Redondo Beach, Calif.

Charles W. Emery (1954), Post 318, San Jose, Calif.
Dr. L. C. Jones and **L. S. Lively** and **H. E. May** and **T. D. L. Menke** (all 1957), Post 113, Alamosa, Colo.

George H. Upchurch (1952) and **Roy H. Millen** and **Ralph R. Wood** (both 1953) and **Hulon Pelt** (1957), Post 50, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Ted R. Maloff and **Robert L. Martin** and **L. D. Morrison**, Sr. (all 1957), Post 118, Fort Gaines, Ga.
R. L. Canaday (1957), Post 40, Momenie, Ill.
John F. Haller and **Ludwik Januszewski** and **Dr. James L. Kleinhens** and **Frank Krajewski** (all 1956), Post 78, East Chicago, Ind.

Walter Cichowlaz and **Leo Mroz** (both 1956), Post 207, Gary, Ind.

Henry L. Zawacki (1951) and **Edward R. Stee** (1952) and **Marion T. Teets** (1953) and **William E. Oso** (1954), Post 451, Michigan City, Ind.

Vaios Rizoulis and **Albert T. Rose** and **Joseph Tardif** (all 1957), Post 22, Lewiston, Maine.

Fred W. Draper (1954) and **Charles S. Williams** and **Raymond A. Hill** (both 1956), Post 89, Kittery, Maine.

Florence J. Donoghue (1956), Post 5, Worcester, Mass.

Leonard B. Campbell and **Walter E. Carbonean** and **David J. Carroll** and **John T. Casey, Sr.** (all 1957), Post 123, Ware, Mass.

P. C. Norman Marenus and **Maurice Semans** and **Louis Silvey** (all 1957), Post 128, Mattapan, Mass.

William E. McGaugh (1957), Post 140, Hull, Mass.

John R. Parker (1957), Post 147, Rockland, Mass.

J. E. Alfred Hudson (1957), Post 315, Dracut, Mass.

Gordon L. Van Every (1957), Post 389, Riverview, Mich.

W. A. McDaniel (1955) and **Gov. James T. Blair, Jr.** (1957), Post 5, Jefferson City, Mo.

Glen L. Deweher (1957), Post 168, Pawnee City, Nebr.

Forrest Jay Drury (1940) and **Daniel Franklin Hicks** (1954), Post 27, Londonderry, N.H.

Simon Lippman and **Dr. Sidney Rosenblatt** and **Henry M. Roth** and **Dr. Samuel E. Weiner** (all 1957), Post 104, Atlantic City, N.J.

Al Rey (1955) and **Henry Van Der Vliet** (1957), Post 142, Maywood, N.J.

Nicholas R. Ferrucci (1957), Post 382, Montclair, N.J.

Charles J. McMurray (1945) and **George Roche** (1946) and **William H. G. Ballance** and **Thomas F. Berkery** (both 1954), Post 9, New York, N.Y.

James A. Hageman and **Charles Brunner** (both 1957), Post 246, Baldwin, L.I., N.Y.

Perry Waller (1951), Post 445, Rochester, N.Y.

Samuel A. Cox and **Harold Gifford** and **Daniel Heisler** and **George C. Kantsky** (all 1950), Post 543, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Chester L. Migdalski (1955) and **Richard L. Salsala** and **Leonard J. Jaskowik** (both 1956), Post 79, Buffalo, N.Y.

Leonard Clarke Feathers (1948) and **Bryce W. LaPolin** and **Lawrence C. Tenney** (both 1957), Post 960, Albany, N.Y.

Joseph L. Diamond (1957), Post 1035, Water-vliet, N.Y.

Coleman L. Bruckner and **Bernard Bell** (both 1957), Post 1142, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Robert Curry (1957), Post 1205, New York, N.Y.

Bradley Goodyear (1954), Post 1503, Springfield Center, N.Y.

Paul R. Krupp (1957), Post 344, Carey, Ohio.

Joseph D. Walsh (1953) and **Walter H. Bornman** (1954), Post 3, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. E. Griffiths and **H. H. Schaeffer** and **Robert Lightner** and **John Allen** (all 1953), Post 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James K. Dunn and **A. G. Hethling** and **Edward C. Ifri** and **C. K. Kennedy** (all 1957), Post 19, New Brighton, Pa.

Edgar H. Schessler (1947) and **Robert S. Ogilvie** (1949) and **Fred M. Cleckner** (1950) and **Charles Eby** (1951), Post 27, Harrisburg, Pa.

Daniel B. Strickler (1955) and **Walter C. Martin** (1956), Post 34, Lancaster, Pa.

Fred Eiler and **John L. Kelly** and **Fred W. Krauss** and **Clarence L. Marlberger** (all 1950), Post 67, Pottsville, Pa.

Albert Mokal and **Charles Lapinsky** and **John Smilligan** (all 1945) and **E. Lamar Christ** (1948), Post 74, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Albert W. Holbrook (1956), Post 193, Sharon Hill, Pa.

Michael M. Markowitz (1947), Post 644, Swoyer-ville, Pa.

Thomas J. Evans and **Arthur J. Frank** and **Joseph P. Graham** and **Fred Kries** (all 1955), Post 675, Scranton, Pa.

Benjamaine L. Jacoby (1956), Post 716, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert I. Rushing (1957), Post 36, El Paso, Tex.

Albert S. McCahe (1957), Post 395, Yoakum, Tex.

Samuel Dohibins and **Clarence E. Lynch** and **Thomas E. Shimeld** (all 1957), Post 2, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Herman G. Decker (1957), Post 119, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rhinehart Schreder (1958), Post 237, Footville, Wis.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are
(Continued on next page)

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There is no need to remove wall or pipe or Grease Trap. A blow from the faucet through the Gun while air is released on the pipe. Vents or stacks are no obstacle, as force tends to strike water from water below. But what is this Plumbers Flushing Gun worth in COSTLY PLUMBING BILLS SAVED? Tear this Ad out—and write your name and address for FREE BOOKLET. Obey that urge. No agent will call. A postcard will do. (Chicago Phone KILDARE 5-1702) MILLER SEWER ROD CO., DEPT. AL-2, 4640 N. Central Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS
(Continued)

asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

ROANE WARING, Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1942-43), retired as president of the Memphis Street Railway Co. and will return to private law practice.

NORMAN A. JOHNSON, JR., Past Dep't Cmdr of Mississippi (1951-52), elected chairman of the Miss. Public Service Commission.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, member of Post 9, Salem, Oreg., appointed Ass't Nat'l Convention Director by Nat'l Cmdr Gleason.

EMORY MCINTOSH, appointed Dep't Adj't of District of Columbia, succeeding STEPHEN J. GRILLO, resigned.

ARCH M. CANTRALL, (W. Va.), Past Chmn of The American Legion Contests Supervisory Committee, named chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Service.

RALPH H. STONE, Past Dep't Cmdr of Ohio (1940-41), appointed chief insurance director of the Veterans Administration.

WILLIAM R. CLARK, member of Post 84, Aurora, Ill., appointed ass't director of the Legion's Nat'l Security Div.

RALPH C. STOVER, member of Post 29, Washington, D.C., appointed chief of the White House Police Force.

WILLIAM M. CLEMENS, Past Cmdr of Post 6, Dubuque, Iowa, named chairman of the American Bakers Ass'n.

COL. PETER C. BORRE, Dep't Cmdr of Italy, awarded the Star of Solidarity by the Republic of Italy for his work with Italian veterans of the U. S. Armed Forces.

EDWARD N. SCHEIBERLING, Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1944-45), named a member of the N. Y. State World War Memorial Authority.

FRANK MILES, former editor of the *Iowa Legionnaire*, appointed public relations consultant on education for the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Died:

HARRY W. CASTLEN, Past Dep't Cmdr of Missouri (1926-27); in Pasadena, Calif.

WILLIAM GRIST (Maine), member of the Legion's Nat'l Contests Supervisory Committee; of a heart ailment.

PAUL G. ARMSTRONG, Past Dep't Cmdr of Illinois (1934-35); in Springfield, Ill.

LAWRENCE H. SMITH, Past Dep't

Cmdr of Wisconsin (1937-38), and U. S. Congressman from that State; suddenly, in Washington, D. C.

COMRADES
IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: Comrades in Distress, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Army

2nd FA, Btry, A-1 served with this outfit in Panama Canal Zone during the period 1941-43. Now need to hear from 1st Sgt Gibbs and anyone who recalls that I was hospitalized at Gorgas Hospital in 1943 because of stomach trouble. Write me, Philip Reeves, 49 Broughton Road, Marblehead, Mass. Claim pending.

2nd Airborne Div—Need to hear from anyone who served with my late husband, Edward G. Lockovic, at Fort Bragg, N.C., Fort Jackson, S.C., or when he was with the Medical Dept at a camp near Camden, S.C., or when he took jump training at Fort Benning, Ga. He was injured in a jump. Write me, Mrs. Edward G. Lockovic, 1321 King Ave., Florence, S.C. Claim pending.

Bainbridge, Md., Hospital Corps School—My hip was injured when I fell in Sept. 1944 while attending this school. Now need to locate anyone who remembers this incident. Write me, (former S 2c) Alfred D. Andet, Sr., 6 Leslie Ave., West Barrington, R.I. Claim pending.

Frankfurt, Germany—In the summer of 1945 I was hospitalized for 16 to 18 days because of swollen wrists, neck, feet, and ankles. Now need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, Herman W. Greene, R.D. 5, Clarksville, Tenn. Claim pending.

Air

Kearns, Utah, Overseas Replacement Center, Medical Detachment—Need to locate someone who recalls that Raymond Fernandes was treated for a back injury at this base. Write Eric Taylor, The American Legion, Post 7, Newport, R.I. Claim pending.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
DECEMBER 31, 1957
ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$1,056,853.27
Receivables	147,153.24
Inventories	505,869.01
Invested Funds	1,156,855.63
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 260,415.24
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	<u>2,353,512.25</u> 2,613,927.49
Real Estate	804,990.15
Furniture and Fixtures	
less Depreciation	329,493.89
Deferred Charges	150,961.98
	<u>\$6,766,104.66</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE
AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 304,238.66
Funds restricted as to use	32,740.83
Deferred Income	2,594,147.58
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 260,415.24
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	<u>2,353,512.25</u> 2,613,927.49
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	\$ 23,852.30
Restricted Fund	19,565.83
Real Estate	978,243.65
Reserve for Washington	
Building	14,326.63
Reserve for Rehabilitation	489,002.78
Reserve for Child Welfare	65,812.28
	\$1,590,803.47
Unrestricted Capital	<u>369,753.37</u> 1,221,050.10
	<u>\$6,766,104.66</u>

OUTFIT
REUNIONS

Send notices to: Outfit Reunions, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Army

5th Inf—(July) Robert T. Weston, P.O. Box 2161, S. Portland, Maine.

9th Div—(July-Aug.) Arthur R. Schmidt, 69-20 69th St., Brooklyn 27, N.Y.

10th Mountain Div—(June) Emmet Dunlevy, 2547 Elvin Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

11th Armored Div—(Aug.) Harry Walsh, 475 Cedar St., St. Paul 2, Minn.

43rd Engrs (GS), Co. C—(Aug.) Ray M. Sheets, 607 E. Washington St., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

52nd Engrs RTC—(July) George H. Eckrote, 71 Poplar St., Kingston, Pa.

61st Ry Engrs (WWI)—(Oct.) Albert P. Dively, 2000 First Ave., Altoona, Pa.

96th CA (AA), Btry D—(May) Izzy Fisher, 62 Ave. B, New York 9, N.Y.

103rd Gen Hosp—(Aug.) Harold J. Head, 5718 Daybreak Terrace, Baltimore 6, Md.

106th Div—(July) John Gallagher, P.O. Box 106, Blandon, Pa.

128th Inf, Hq Co (WWI)—(June) W. E. McKeand, 307 Craig St., Fort Atkinson, Wis.

134th Inf, Co M (WW2)—(June) Elmer S. Kohout, Beaver Crossing, Nebr.

139th FA Bn (WW2)—(July) Charles White, 801 Kentucky St., Crawfordsville, Ind.

149th Inf (WW2)—(Aug.) Maj. Thomas W. O'Leary, 162 Wilshire Ave., Louisville, Ky.

302nd Engrs (Mar.) Louis F. Merlin, 28 E. 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.

307th Inf (WW2)—(May) Barney L. Tokayer, 28 E. 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.

406th AAA Gun Bn and 367th Combat Engrs—(July) Norman F. Hedglin, 128 E. Pine St., Dunmore 12, Pa.

415th RR Tel Bn—(Apr.) James J. Maher, 3723 S. Rockwell St., Chicago 32, Ill.

542nd Engr Boat & Shore Rgt, Co. E—(June) George R. Lindow, 1122 S. 4th St., Ponca City, Okla.

581st AAA (AW) Bn (MBL)—(May) Charles H. Miller, Congress Terrace, Milford, Mass.

601st Ord Bn—(Mar.) Carl Eckhardt, 8511 Austin Ave., Morton Grove, Ill.

685th Ord Ammunition Co—(July) William M. Naujor, 2782 Boulevard Drive NE, Atlanta 17, Ga.

705th Engr Petroleum Distribution Co—(July) Phil J. Neumann, R.D. 3, Streator, Ill.

724th Ry Operating Bn (WW2)—(June) Edwin A. Jacob, 15505 Park Grove, Detroit 5, Mich.

776th AAA (AW) Bn, Btry B—(June) Robert G. Shindler, 203 Pomery Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

782nd Engr Petroleum Distribution Co—(July) Earl J. Ruxer, 41 W. Maryland St., Evansville, Ind.

882nd FA Bn, Btry A—(June) Wayne L. Brannon, 630 N. First St., Vandalia, Ill.

1127th & 1400th MP Companies—(July) Frank Farina, 1001 Serrill Ave., Yeadon, Pa.

Persian Gulf Command Vets—(June) Willis E. Cowan, Box 482, Tempe, Ariz.

Navy

5th Marine Div—(June) Charlie F. Davies, 175 River Road, Bogota, N.J.

7th Seahées—(July) David A. Rolla, R.D. 1, Mount Pleasant, Pa.

8th Beach Bn—(Aug.) Clifford L. Legerton, 263 King St., Charleston, S.C.

52nd Seabees—(Aug.) Purvis N. Taylor, P.O. Box 411, Ozark, Ala.

"F" Assn (Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Fire Fighters)—(Aug.) L. B. McGurk, 414 Woodlawn Ave., Streator, Ill.

NAS Gainesville—(Aug.) Edward T. Beazley, 636 W. Ridgewood, Gainesville, Ga.

USS Abercrombie—(June-July) Ray J. Shiel, 26 Whipple Ave., Cranston 9, R.I.

USS Idaho—(May) David C. Graham, SMC USN, 614A Chester St., Norfolk 3, Va.

USS Oklahoma (WWI and Commissioning Crew)—(May) E. H. Lutz, 673 Lindley Road, Glenside, Pa.

USS South Dakota (WWI)—(Apr.) Carl Haggland, 2519 NE 59th Ave., Portland 13, Oreg.

USS Warren—(May) Allie Frank, P.O. Box 247, South Orange, N.J.

Air

7th Bomb Group (WW2)—(June) Neil C. Greninger, Star Route, Mansfield, Wash.

388th Bomb Group (H)—(June) Edward J. Hünzinger, 863 Maple St., Perryburg, Ohio.

403rd Bomb Sqdn—(Aug.) Zane Carter, Box 11, Stephenville, Tex.

437th Troop Carrier Group—(Aug.) Sid Rice, 139 Superior St., Michigan City, Ind.

OUR BIG PITCH AT PARIS

(Continued from page 23)

cleared through our allies. It was so watered down from what it should have been that even the Russians must have had trouble determining what side of the line our marbles were on. Presumably we don't know ourselves until the other nations tell us.

This sort of thing is heralded as being a great step in the right direction because it demonstrates our willingness, in the name of unity, to give up some of the aspects of our sovereignty—in short, some of the control over our own affairs.

I don't look upon this as a virtuous policy, particularly when I remain satisfied that these other nations are more concerned with appeasing than facing up to Russia. This kind of procedure not only removes all initiative from our hands, but even makes it impossible for us to have any policy that we can truly call our own.

Collective action is a good thing, but every team has to have a leader. We have placed ourselves in a position where we have not only renounced our role of leader, but we have even cast grave doubts on the question of whether we have a team to be led. Everybody now seems to be a general. There are no troops left.

Another section of "The Communiqué" deals with scientific and technical cooperation. This section is an outright expression by our allies of their loss of confidence in our scientific and technical leadership as a result of our lagging behind in the satellite and ICBM races.

Our own leaders have finally found a way out of the box they put us in by their own lack of vision and demonstrable negligence. The fact is that we came off second best in the satellite and ICBM races not because of any lack of scientific talent or know-how, but because of inept political leadership which hamstrung our scientists by political and financial decisions that made the way of the scientist impossible. That is the real fact.

However, our politicians avoid justifiable censure by implying that the real reason for our failure was the inability of our scientists to exchange information with other scientists. That this conclusion is a concealed attack on our whole security system is another story.

Suffice it to say for present purposes that even if NATO scientists had been able to exchange information and even if they had had a science committee and even if they had had a science adviser, Russia would still have won the race if our political and military leadership had been as complacent as it was.

As a matter of fact, Russia might have won the race by a wider margin. Our own leadership was inapt enough.

Imagine what would have happened if there had been superimposed on it the sterile leadership of our old-world allies.

The same general type of criticism can be levied against those sections of "The Communiqué" dealing with economic cooperation. What do our allies have to offer us? We've been paying most of their bills since World War II anyway. In and out of the U.N. we've been carrying most of the load for the underdeveloped areas of the world. Who's fooled when we join with our friends and announce that this sort of thing is a good idea. For them, it certainly is a good idea. It's nice of them to join with us in a declaration approving the spending of our money and expressing their desire, with our help, to keep trying to do the best they can. Some farce!

The disarmament section of "The Communiqué" is even more ludicrous. This section was born out of our allies' lack of confidence in our ability to stand up to Russia. We've been talking with Russia for ten years about disarmament. These talks have gone on in the U.N., in the U.N.'s Commissions, and at the Summit of Geneva. No deal. The Russians won't play our way. After several days of meetings in Paris the heads of

government issued a communiqué stating that they still wanted to talk even though Russia had already brushed off further U.N. Commission talks.

The impact of the Paris declaration can be measured by the cavalier way in which Gromyko and Khrushchev promptly ridiculed the whole idea.

Let's face it. History has never known disarmament. We're not about to change the course of history now. Russia will not give her advantages away. We're not yet strong enough to take them away. A nation whose policy is to dominate the world can't afford to disarm. Those who want to avoid domination can't afford to disarm either. Unless Russian policy changes, and it's not about to, disarmament is not for our time. Whom are the heads of government trying to fool?

Finally, we come to the biggest sleeper in the whole "Communiqué." IRBM's are to be placed in the hands of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. This is widely heralded as a great achievement and a real answer to Russian saber rattling.

Let's look at this one real closely. Where does the commander get these weapons? From us, of course. When does he get them? About 18 months from now. Where does he place them?



MY CLOSEST SHAVE by Bill Bridgeman

Douglas Test Pilot



"My closest shave was during the first try at a speed record in the fantastic Douglas Skyrocket," says Test Pilot Bill Bridgeman, author of *The Lonely Sky*. "A special B-29 dropped me like a bomb at 30,000 feet . . . I turned on my rockets and climbed to 40,000 . . . when suddenly all power failed. Rocket power, cabin pressure, heat—everything went—and the window frosted over so I couldn't see. Finally I got the radio going on an emergency battery . . . and a pilot in a chase plane talked me down to a blind landing!"

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Colgate Instant Shave



Where he thinks they'll be most effective against Russia, naturally. But hold on. There's a hooker in this one. He can't quite do that the way it sounds. Each nation of NATO can agree or refuse to accept these weapons. Of course, they could do that even before the NATO meeting. In effect, the real decision at NATO was that the member nations agreed in principle to talk later about whether they would arm themselves with the strongest available weapons against Soviet aggression.

In short, we stand now just where we stood before the NATO meetings: no weapons available now, no agreement now. No aggression now?

"The Communiqué" concludes with this statement: "We have taken a series

of decisions which will promote greater strength and greater security not only for our own nations but also for the world at large."

It sounds like wishful thinking to me. I assume that the words of the heads of government don't lie. If they don't, Russia still has the initiative; and we are without adequate weapons, without an adequate, fiercely resolved goal, and without adequate friends.

All the press agents and television amateurs in the world can't change the facts, but they can deceive the American people. This is their greatest disservice.

What is the greatest fact that emerged from the Paris meetings? It is that the world no longer has confidence in America. By weakness, we have been

told, we lost the right to lead the world.

Is there an answer? Yes! But it doesn't lie in handing over the direction of our destiny to a community of nations who have clearly demonstrated their inability to control their own. It lies in telling the American people that the threat from our enemy is real, that our goal is victory, that the way is through strength not appeasement, and that night and day we shall remain alert with what we have, will produce more, will remain unafraid either of Russian power or Russian policies, and will insist that those who stand with us remain unafraid and dauntless.

Let us serve notice that Russia surely cannot court dominion without destruction, for we cannot endure life without freedom.

THE END

A SOUND DEFENSE PROGRAM

(Continued from page 13)

have been producing weapons geared to the standards of the technological revolution, while pursuing military manpower policies geared to the standards of World War II.

We must avoid becoming immobilized by considering only one kind of war—the all-out nuclear attack. That may come, and we must be prepared for it. But we must also be prepared to deter or defeat limited and localized aggressions. The free world can be fatally weakened, can be nibbled to death, unless aggression of this type is met with firm resistance.

For both limited and total wars, we require two kinds of military manpower—active and reserve. We can never expect, within any reasonable limit of expenditure, to keep in active service on a full-time basis all the military personnel we would need to fight an all-out war. We cannot even expect—as was shown in Korea—to keep enough full-time people to deal with a good-sized limited war. Trained reserves have a part to play in either type of conflict.

As the basis of our deterrent force, intended to present the Soviet enemy with an unacceptable—indeed, prohibitive—risk in launching total war, we must depend on our power of instant retaliation in kind. Today this retaliatory power is of two kinds: the long-range nuclear-armed aircraft of the Strategic Air Command, operating from fixed bases at home and overseas; and the great aircraft carriers of the Navy, which are mobile bases that can strike with nuclear-armed planes from any place on the oceans of the world.

I do not subscribe to the often-heard theory that a war, if it ever begins, will be all over and decided, one way or the other, in a few days of frightful nuclear violence. That is a form of thinking which has had a hypnotic effect on our military policy. It assumes that all cne-

my plans and all of ours will turn out as scheduled; while in fact all experience shows that the unexpected is what always happens in war. It is quite possible that the first shock of the nuclear exchange would indeed result in frightful, but not fatal, injuries to both sides;



"How is it that I—who don't even know how to drive—have to keep telling you what to do?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and that thereafter the struggle would continue by all available means and perhaps over a considerable period of time. In any case, well-trained and properly equipped reserve units will have a part to play that we shall neglect at our peril.

In the first shock of nuclear explosions in this country there will be severe local casualties and disruption. I believe that the presence in all our communities of considerable numbers of trained reservists of all the services would be a stabilizing factor in preserving order, maintaining transportation and commu-

nications, allaying panic, and generally minimizing the effect of the hostile action. For the first few days, until organized civilian effort can be made effective, military rule might well be the only recourse.

Local military commanders—perhaps the commanders of the corps areas now planned by the Army—might well be empowered to take under their control all National Guard and Reserve units in their area, and to call up all individual reservists not attached to units, should a hostile attack occur. This, of course, would require a detailed plan for each such area, and each unit commander and individual reservist would have to understand exactly what to do when the siren blows.

Such a plan would not prevent the later use of Reserve forces for their mobilization objectives, since in any event by the time it would be possible to assemble and move them from the stricken area it may be presumed that civilian recovery agencies would be functioning. This arrangement does not take the place of State military forces composed of personnel not subject to call for active Federal duty; such forces will be most useful, and will afford the Governors an element of military force which will be permanently available to them after the first emergency is over.

Obviously, in any prolonged major war there will be need for reserve units for all the services, trained and tailored for the particular purposes of the service to which they belong. Their level of training must be such that they can be effectively used within certain time limits. These time limits are much shorter today than they have ever been before.

In limited war the major requirements are mobility and flexibility. We must have the right kind of forces for any conceivable emergency, and we must be

able to move them *very rapidly* to any spot on the globe where they may be required, and support and reinforce them as a developing situation may demand. Army and Marine divisions, the Navy's amphibious and fast carrier forces, the tactical wings of the Air Force and its airlift capabilities may all be called upon to meet such limited emergencies. The followup may well include National Guard or Reserve units as well as individual reservists as replacements.

So we return to our major requirements: Regular forces with a high percentage of career personnel, supported by Reserve forces with a far higher level of combat readiness than we have ever known. Both must be maintained in numbers and quality sufficient to meet the demands of national survival in the nuclear-jet-electronic age, capable of defending the nation today with today's weapons, adaptable to constant technological changes, and geared to the needs of the future as well as the present.

To implement the manpower policies needed to provide such forces, here is what needs to be done.

First, let us consider the Regular forces, which are the cornerstone of the whole structure and whose responsibilities include the training of the Reserve forces.

We must start *now*. The targets of our immediate effort are the young men who are now in their first enlistments in all the armed services or who are serving out their periods of obligatory service as junior officers. Our immediate objective is to induce a higher percentage of these young men to reenlist or, if officers, to extend their period of active service or to apply for Regular commissions. But beyond this our ultimate purpose must be to establish a military career pattern which will be continuously attractive to a sufficient number of our **BEST** young men.

We must squarely face the fact that we cannot do this as the enemy does it—by compulsion. We can draft men for two years' training and service under the Selective Service Law, and this we must continue to do. It serves both as an original motivating force for voluntary enlistment in all the armed services and a means of supplying already trained personnel to the units of our Reserve components. But the two-year draftee is of little value himself in building a "hard core" career service. We must depend on motivations consistent with the standards of a free society and a free-enterprise competitive economy.

There are three areas of motivation to which, I believe, our military career policy should be addressed. These are pay, security, and pride, though not necessarily in that order.

Congress and the financial element of

the Executive branch must abandon the ancient shibboleth that the United States cannot afford to pay its military people at rates reasonably comparable with the incomes of persons employed by profit-making enterprises. The exact opposite is true—we cannot afford *not* to pay such rates. Our present rapid turnover of military personnel violates every principle of sound economics and personnel administration and would ruin any competitive business enterprise in a matter of months. The net result of present practices is to dilute efficiency at all operating levels and to emasculate the future leadership of the services—or rather, to strangle it in its cradle.

Faced with the problem—which has long been known within the services—Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson in March, 1956, appointed a Defense Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation to examine the whole problem and determine "the adjustments that might be needed . . . in order to attract and retain the competent personnel required by our defense activities." This Committee was headed by Mr. Ralph J. Cordiner, president of the General Electric Company; its membership included civilian officials and senior officers of all the armed services as well as distinguished industrialists and educators. It was provided with a thoroughly competent military and civilian staff. The Cordiner Committee on May 8, 1957, presented the most comprehensive and progressive program for the solution of military compensation problems which has ever been put together.

The suggested program proposes:

1. A modern compensation plan to pay people what their services are actually worth, instead of on the basis of longevity of service.

2. A manpower management plan to provide for proper and effective administration of the pay plan, giving greater flexibility and control over the distribution of skills in the services with emphasis on quality rather than quantity.

The principles and objectives of the Cordiner proposals received the virtually unanimous approval—in most cases the enthusiastic acclamation—of experienced senior officers and civilian officials of the military services. Secretary Wilson accepted to Cordiner report with words of praise. Legislation translating its recommendations into law was prepared and sent to the White House.

At its National Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., last September, The American Legion, in Resolution No. 30, petitioned "the President and the United States Congress to enact legislation implementing the Cordiner Committee Report."

The Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury, however, took a different view.

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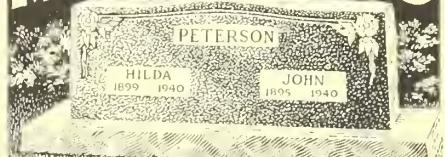
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They regarded the proposals as "inflationary." They considered that a military pay raise would result in demands for more money from other Government employees. There was fear that the debt limit might be exceeded. In short, holding down spending in the current fiscal year was more important than anything else.

The sputniks and the evidence of a Soviet breakthrough in the missile field have resulted in a change of atmosphere. President Eisenhower, speaking to the Nation from Oklahoma City on November 14, said bluntly: "The military services are underpaid. We must be fair with them. Justice demands this, but also compelling is the factor of efficiency in our defense forces. We cannot obtain and retain the necessary level of technical proficiency unless officers and men, in sufficient numbers, will make the armed services their career."

The fact is that the Cordiner proposals, if enacted into law, will indeed require increased spending for two or possibly three years. But this spending will be a sound *investment* in skilled military manpower, and it will pay good dividends. After the third year the Cordiner plan will begin to pay its way and even to result in substantial savings. It will cut down the incredibly costly rate of turnover, decrease losses from training accidents and faulty maintenance, reduce the number of personnel required to produce a given level of military effort, and provide a long-term solution to basic military manpower problems by making the service more attractive as a career.

These long-term problems have got to be solved if this Nation is to survive. If the present conditions are allowed to continue until the senior group of World

War II officers and top-level enlisted men begins to pass into retirement, an imbalance of experienced leadership and technical military skills will be created which will take a generation to correct.

At whatever cost, the United States must procure and retain the military leadership and skills required for the national security.

Decent pay, commensurate with skill and leadership responsibility, is part of the price.

It contributes not only to individual well-being, but to a man's pride. A young soldier who finds that his company officers are struggling to make ends meet, are talking—as many officers do—of leaving the service, has little motivation to stay in himself. When he sees that the noncommissioned technicians assigned as his instructors are underpaid and overworked, why should he seek to join their ranks?

For all these reasons, I believe that legislation embodying the Cordiner recommendations should be enacted by this Congress as a matter of prime urgency.

Dollars and cents, however, are not the whole story. There is an intangible feeling that a country which treats its military people in a niggardly way has very little regard for the military profession as such. Consider the effect among combat officers of the services when the bill providing increased pay for medical and dental officers was enacted. The bill was passed to hold enough doctors and dentists in uniform, but the line officer's reaction was, "Isn't my profession as highly regarded as theirs?"

The need here is not only for higher pay, but for *challenge*—a stimulus to which Americans habitually respond. The rewards for proficiency and self-

betterment should be there, but they should be hard to get, not easy. Tougher standards in selection and promotion are needed. The two ideas go hand in hand; they are the cornerstones of a proud and vigorous career military service.

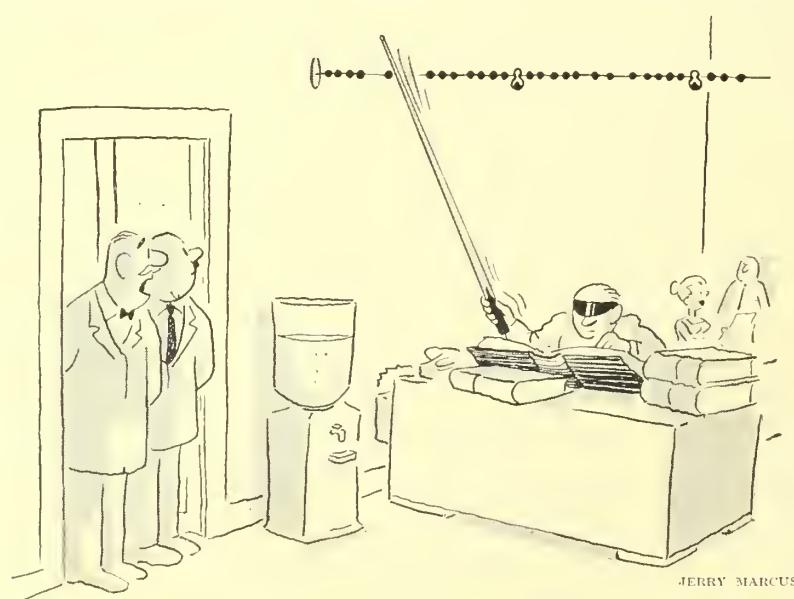
Implicit in such a change of national attitude toward the military profession is the ever-recurrent question of the size and constitution of the forces. Nothing has had a worse effect on the retention of skilled manpower than the recent personnel cuts imposed for budgetary reasons. They fell hardest on the Reserve officers on extended active duty who today form by far the largest segment of our whole officer corps. Many of these officers were urged, after World War II and/or Korea, to remain in service and make a career of it. Now, suddenly, they are kicked out before reaching retirement age, with no compensation except "severance pay." Does this encourage young officers to stay in a military career?

There are other points which require attention. Housing is one of the most important of them. Our servicemen are marrying early. Almost all officers above the lowest commissioned grade and almost all career enlisted men are married. If wives and families are unhappy, so are husbands and fathers. More and better Government housing is only part of the answer. It's needed, but there will never be enough. A high percentage of service families will have to find their own housing, and pay for it out of their allowance for quarters. This allowance should be set as the Cordiner report suggests in a reasonable relationship to the cost of procuring accommodations and should be adjustable by Presidential action to meet rising rental indexes.

Directly connected with the contentment of service families are better dislocation allowances for the constant moving and separation which is an unavoidable element of military life, and the restoration of the many so-called "fringe benefits" such as post exchange and commissary privileges.

Insofar as the Regular services are concerned, the problem is not procurement of "bodies." The servicemen have consistently been able under existing law to fill their ranks to the annual numbers permitted by appropriations. Selective Service brings in its required quotas, but far larger numbers come in by voluntary entry (partly draft-stimulated) to the enlisted ranks or to officer candidate programs. The problem is to *retain* not only enough of these men, but enough of the *cream of the crop* to build progressively a career personnel structure in each of the services.

With the Reserve components, which include the National Guard, the problem has a somewhat different aspect.



"Our accountant is on vacation."

Here the initial problem is to procure enough *pre-trained* men, since the required level of readiness added to the far shorter periods of training time available to the citizen soldier (or sailor or airman or marine) who must earn his own living requires that all this training time be devoted to unit training. Hence the man entering a Reserve unit must already have had basic training and preferably instruction in at least one military specialty appropriate to his unit.

One source of such pre-trained personnel is to be found in draftees who have finished their two years of service and have a remaining Reserve obligation. What is needed is the enforcement of existing law, by which these men can be required to perform their Reserve service with designated units. Another source is the six months' active duty training program for reservists. If the number of men who volunteer for this program should fall below the needs of the Reserve components, the men needed to bring Reserve rosters up to strength should be obtainable through Selective Service.

The present ceilings on the number of men who can be paid for attending drills for the Army components (National Guard, 400,000; Army Reserve, 300,000) are unrealistic and should be raised at least 50 percent. Considerable savings in money and effort could be realized if duplication of local effort were reduced by no longer activating Guard or Army Reserve units in communities where a unit of the other type is already flourishing and can usefully absorb the local personnel resources.

Also, in case of future reductions in the Regular Army (which I certainly hope are not going to take place) there should at least be a corresponding increase in the strength of the Army's Ready Reserve strength. Thus if a Regular armored division is to be deactivated, a National Guard or Army Reserve armored division should take its place.

However, it is my belief that for the time being and in the light of the emergency situation thrust upon us by Soviet arms progress, all proposed personnel reductions in the Armed Forces, Active and Reserve, should be cancelled until a thorough restudy of our personnel requirements has been made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and submitted — without alteration by the civilian staff of the Defense Department — to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the armed services committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Directly related to this requirement is the urgent need for clearer expression, at the highest levels of decision, of the professional military views of the leaders of our armed services. I am unalterably opposed to the suggestion that

there should be a single military chief — a super-Chief of Staff through whom all military advice reaching the President and the Congress should be channeled. That idea, for every nation which has tried it, has been the sure prelude to defeat in war. Our Joint Chiefs of Staff, representing the three armed services on an equal basis, was the command agency which won the last war and upon which we must depend to win the next one if it comes. But the voice of the Joint Chiefs is today diffused and smothered by the vast civilian bureaucracy which has accumulated in the Department of Defense. The Defense Department today serves less as a coordinating agency than as a barrier by which the three military departments are walled off from ready access to the Commander in Chief. Reform in this matter is urgently demanded.

All of this has nothing at all to do with the kind of weapons systems we need or the respective states of the missile art, the electronics art or any other aspect of armament.

To all of these, trained manpower in readiness is *basic*.

The cornerstone of our military policy must be the *military* profession.

The United States has a military profession, but alas, it is not an honored profession save in the minds of a dedicated few. The people of the United States do not consider an officer in uniform to be as important a member of the community as a scientist, a lawyer, a doctor, or an engineer.

Faced with an enemy who places the military profession at the topmost levels of compensation, reward, and public esteem, there can in the end be but one outcome of this state of affairs if allowed to continue: Defeat in war or a price paid for victory that will make victory itself seem little worth the gaining.

We cannot hope to oppose our enemy successfully with forces of less quality in leadership, experience, or technical skill. That is what we are trying to do today, on the feeble plea that we can afford no better.

We have one advantage which the Soviets cannot match within this generation or the next — the basic quality of our human raw material. The American youth — in resourcefulness, imagination, initiative and all-round adaptability to the miracles of the technological revolution — is far superior to his Soviet counterpart. We must cash in on this priceless asset. We can by appealing to these qualities — with the proper admixture of challenge and reward — create from this raw material a military profession and military forces both Active and Reserve which can make this nation secure against any enemy. But let me repeat: we must start **NOW**. THE END

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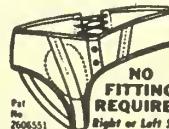
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ROD AND GUN CLUB



(Continued from page 8)

Later, when we discovered an excellent sporting goods store in Mexico City, we learned that it is not necessary to go through that sort of thing. The store is Kirten y Purvis, an establishment almost as complete as the famed Abercrombie and Fitch. Located at 83 Londres Street, it is masterminded by William Kirten, Jr., formerly naval attache in Mexico City.

If you want to visit Mexico to hunt or fish, write him first. He can arrange everything, even the renting of guns and fishing gear. Believe us, this will make the whole safari so much easier that your letter to Mr. Kirten will rate in your memory book as a collector's item.



WE LIKE THIS ice-fishing item from John C. Hayick, 163 Franklin Avenue, Palmerton, Pa. "It is easy to make your own ice-fishing tilts" he writes. "Use a typewriter ribbon spool, a corset stay, and a hunk of red cloth for a flag. Add sinker to line, as shown in illustration."

REMINGTON ARMS announces a colorful, lightweight version of its popular model 572 slide action .22. This is real news. This new model 572 (Fieldmaster) weighs four pounds (because of the extensive use of lightweight metals throughout) and comes in two color combinations. One is Buckskin Tan, the other Crow-wing black. Both feature stocks and fore ends of harmonizing "Sun-Grain" walnut especially checkered for positive handling. Other specifications same as model 572. Price \$62.25. Standard model 572 still available, of course.

KARL A. MARTELLARO, of 1332 S. Street, Salida, Colo., is a big game hunter, and he has passed along a few good tips: "When tracking down a wounded bull elk, never follow his tracks directly on his route of travel. Always zigzag about 50 yards to left and right of his trail. The bull elk has a natural sense of zigzagging from left to right, keeping his pursuers always in sight." He adds, "When hunting in snow and sunshine, smear soot or ashes under the eyes to protect them from snow blindness. If no wood ashes are handy, burn a few matches and smear burned remains under eyes."

THE JANUARY 1958 issue of the Sport Fishing Institute Bulletin carries a lead article on Super Insecticides that is well worth attention by sportsmen generally and conservation officials in particular. It concerns the plans of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to spray areas to exceed 20 million acres in the deep South with Dieldrin, a lethal insecticide spray 20 times more toxic to fish and wildlife than DDT.

The purpose is to eradicate the fire ant. The benefits of this activity are acknowledged but it is suggested that possible destruction of fish, game, songbirds and beneficial insects also be given further study in connection with this massive spraying campaign. Present plans call for application of two pounds per acre of the infested area in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi. Other states that may become involved are Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

For more particulars write to R. H. Stroud, Exec. Vice-President, Sport Fishing Institute, Bond Building, Washington 5, D. C.

HERE ARE A FEW ideas passed on by Gerald Belter, of Baraboo, Wis. "Before putting a new pair of rawhide laces in your boots, be sure you char the ends. This will shrink and harden them and make them easier to lace." And, "When hunting in a crowd, give a duplicate set of car keys to one of the other fellows. Then if you separate or lose one set, you won't be stranded." Also, "To train a pup to retrieve, first teach him with a sponge or old sock or glove, later with a pine cone. By going from soft to hard objects you teach him not to damage the bird."



YOU'VE READ THE fable of the fox and the crow in the tree; now young Ray Welch (age 14) comes up with a modern parallel. Ray hails from 419 Bagge Ave., Pelham, Ga., and says: "I've found it a good idea to tie the half carcass of a chicken on the limb of a tree so that it is just out of reach of foxes, bobcats and other predators. I then place a trap right on the spot where the animal will have to stand up and try to reach the chicken in the tree. It works." He also adds that it is a good idea for poultry raisers.

TIME FOR FISHERMEN to write to Cortland Line Co. Inc. for a copy of the 1958 *Fishing Forecaster*. Gives the best days to fish throughout the year. By pulling out the colored tab on the *Forecaster* you can note the days during each month when you can expect to catch the most fish. Tab is marked "Most," "Some," and "Least" for different days of the month. Write to Richard F. Jennings, Cortland Line Co. Inc., Cortland, N. Y., for your free copy.

FRANK VADAS, JR., Box 644, Brilliant, Ohio, is a trapper, and he has an idea that may be helpful for you. "Take a bucket of walnut hulls," he says, "mash them well and add a little water, then dip your traps in the mixture or paint them with it. It will kill the scent on traps and I've found that it also keeps them from rusting."



THE 14-FT. FISHERMAN'S Dream aluminum boat manufactured by Southwest Manufacturing Co. is just what the name implies. It has a bateau type hull, handles equally well with paddle, oars, or motor. Latter rated 7½-h.p. max. Has factory installed live well. Net weight 130 lb. Cost \$212 f.o.b. Little Rock. For a sporty run-about the DUT-14 is a beautiful job. Available in red and white or blue and white. Net weight 230 lb. Cost \$515 f.o.b. Little Rock. Write Burton C. Terry, Southwest Manufacturing Co., P.O. Box 2501, Little Rock, Ark., for illustrated literature and more details.

"FISHING KNACKS," Tips and Know-how, a free illustrated booklet, is offered to anyone who writes to the Wallsten Tackle Co., 5343 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago 39, Ill. This company makes the excellent Cisco Kid Lures for spinning and light bait casting and the Cisco Salt Water Lures for game fish which live in the briny. The booklet gives information on equipment, casting, best time to fish, and how to avoid foulups. Address your card or letter to Art Wallsten.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION announces bounty payments beginning June 1, 1958, for foxes and great-horned owls, if killed in a wild state. Check Article XI, Section 1101 of the Pennsylvania Game Laws for further details. Bounties will be \$4.00 for each gray fox, \$4.00 for each red fox, \$5.00 for each great-horned owl. Bounty on last mentioned will be discontinued with the opening date of small game season and remain so through November and December.

—**Jack Denton Scott**

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

CANADA'S BIG FISH

(Continued from page 15)

land. It has more than 200 practically untouched salmon rivers. Two you won't want to pass up are the Humber and Grand Codroy, made accessible recently by a branch of the Trans-Canada Highway. A 14-day nonresident Newfoundland license costs \$20. Check local conditions with the Provincial fish and game departments before scheduling your trip.

Ouananiche: This "poor man's salmon" is well worth a jaunt to the edge of the Quebec wilderness. The ouananiche is the Canadian landlocked salmon, three-pound cousin of our larger New England lake-dwelling landlock. Because it haunts the river rapids it is more tackle-busting than any eastern trout and is as spectacular a jumper as the Atlantic salmon. You'll find it in the rough country of the Upper Saguenay River and the tributaries above Lake St. John about 300 miles north of the Vermont border. Guides who will safari you into ouananiche country can be found at the town of Roberval, which is just about the "end of the road." The season is from the middle of April through September, and \$5.25 will buy a nonresident license. Your children under 16 and your wife can fish for an extra \$2.10 each.

Speckled Trout: The only way this fly fisherman's delight differs from our squaretail is that it usually grows a heap larger. In the Peribonka River, which empties into the Lake St. John, mentioned above, I hauled in five-pounders until my arm got tired. But there's no need to travel so far. The speckled trout covers Canada from the Great Lakes to Labrador. There are large fish and fast

fishng in the St. Croix River which forms the lower boundary between Maine and New Brunswick and is the site of the far-famed Loon Bay Lodge for anglers. Farther on in the same Province are the Tabusintae, Nipisiguit, and Piskehegan Rivers, all good trout producers. And it's much cheaper to fish for trout than salmon in New Brunswick. A nonresident, seven-day license for all species except salmon is \$7.50, and a season license lasting from April 15 until September 15 is \$20.50. Both types include your children under 18 and your wife. These rates apply mainly to trout and bass rivers, however. If you fish the much-coveted salmon rivers for sea-trout, which are speckled trout that go to sea and return to spawn, you must pay the fancy salmon prices.

In Quebec the Laurentide Park, about 150 miles above Vermont, is a patchwork of thousands of lakes and streams where six-pounders aren't uncommon. Farther west in the same Province a 60-mile, newly paved highway from Ottawa north to Gracefield has opened up the Gatineau River district, destined to become as famous for its fishing as it has been for the shanty songs of its lumberjacks. In Ontario a good place to toss your fly is the Petawawa River or one of the 1,200 lakes of Algonquin Park, about 250 miles above Buffalo, New York, and twice that from Detroit. And the big Canadian speckled trout isn't out of bounds to anglers living in the Mississippi River States, because Ontario has moved it westward and kept it flourishing. A 115-mile jaunt north of the Illinois line will take you to the 5,000-square-mile Chapleau Game Pre-

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ED DAHLIN

"Good afternoon, sir, I've been authorized by the Blunco Engineering Firm to offer you a yearly salary of \$12,000 to start."

serve whose concentrated lakes and streams are loaded with lunkers. About 125 miles above Minnesota is the Nipigon River, connecting Lake Nipigon with Lake Superior, where a record 14½-pound speckled trout was taken, and where almost everyone pulls out at least one five-pounder. A \$6.50 nonresident license covers all this vast Province and its fish species.

Smallmouth Bass: This capricious acrobat cavorts at the ends of fish lines all over Eastern Canada with the exception of the colder climes, and shares the popularity of the trout and sometimes even the same waters. Most New Brunswick trout rivers have the smallmouth. In the St. Croix, previously mentioned, you can take your limit of each—if you can keep the bass on your lure. The Magaguadavic is also a busy river. Quebec doesn't boast of its smallmouth fishing, most of which is localized in an area above the Ottawa and Lower St. Lawrence Rivers, but in the Pontiac district near Waltham, 75 miles west of Ottawa, there are enough of these bass to keep an angler busy.

Ontario's smallmouth fishing is tops, however, and is the only reason many U.S. anglers go to Canada. The species can be found in almost all lakes and streams from Lake Eric northward to the Quebec line, then westward along the U.S. boundary to Lake Of The Woods at the Manitoba line. Some have weighed in at more than seven pounds. If you're not a purist and have no idiosyncrasies about using live bait, you can pull in big ones along the shore of Lake Erie and in the Georgian Bay part of Lake Huron across from Michigan where schools of them skulk among the sand bars. Lake Nipissing and the

French River about 200 miles above Toronto are places guaranteed to provide you with fast action. In the Lake Nipigon streams the smallmouth are almost as numerous as the speckled trout. Originally planted in Long Lake east of Nipigon in 1901 as an experiment, they developed such a penchant for their new locale that they have since overflowed into most of the neighboring waters. Now midwesterners, too, can fight Canadian smallmouth bass anywhere in the Lake Of The Woods area, just a step across the border from Minnesota. The fishing season is approximately July through October.

Northern Pike: Although U.S. anglers have long sung the pike's praises, Canadians have considered their lakes so cluttered with this "coarse" fish that not until comparatively recently have they consented to designate it a "game" species. A local angler would throw back a half-dozen of these voracious plug-gobblers for every bass he kept. And gobblers they are because they'll smash at anything from a legitimate lure to a cigar butt.

For easterners, the lakes of Western Quebec offer fine pike fishing. The Gatineau River area previously referred to is a choice spot, also the Lievre River section above it. To the west near the border of the Province there are big fish in the Kapawa Lake system, 350 miles above Western New York. In pike-packed Ontario this fishing is good all over, but the best is north of Lake Superior. In the Chapleau district you can take 10-pound pike as well as big trout. They grow even larger around White River, a stop on the Canadian Pacific east of Lake Nipigon. Also in the Lake Of The Woods system. Take a floatplane

north to Hudson Bay's lakes for 30- and 40-pounders. In these two Provinces, where the pike's familiarity still breeds some contempt, there is no closed season in many waters.

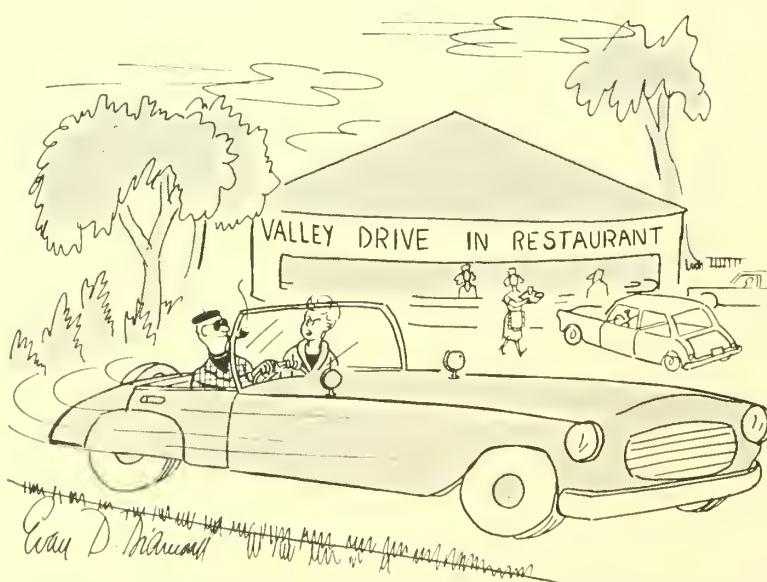
Manitoba, the province adjoining Ontario, is pocked with thousands of choice pike spots. One is the Whitemud River, which flows into the bottom of Lake Manitoba, 100 miles above North Dakota. But in Saskatchewan you'll have to journey to the lakes scattered above Prince Albert National Park, a good 500 miles north of Montana. Here you can fish for them from May until March for a \$4 nonresident fee. An \$8 license includes trout and grayling. In Manitoba a shorter May-till-October season requires an all-fish nonresident fee of \$6.50.

Muskellunge: The muskie is a savage battler that makes a pike look like a piker. When you see one of these monsters zeroing in on your lure like a guided missile, get ready for action.

Ontario is the muskie Mecca of the continent. Fishing is good in the east around the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River, a once-famous muskie haunt where you still might strike a 40-pounder. But the real jackpot is in Western Ontario in the Lake Of The Woods country which is better known for mammoth muskies than for bass or pike. Here you can take these "scarce" fish, weighing up to 40 pounds, at the rate of a dozen a day from a number of lakes including Eagle and Vermillion. Even from Lake Of The Woods itself where the lunkers lurk in the maze of channels formed by its 12,000 islands. Some 50- and 60-pounders are there too. These are prizes worth trying for, and the best time for your try is September or early October. Officially the action starts about June 20.

Pacific Salmon: Although the western coast of Canada has five salmon species, only two of these pound the angler's pulse: the chinook, also called spring, tyee, or king salmon; and the coho or silver salmon. The chinook is larger, with 60-pound fish common. But the little school-swimming coho, which averages six pounds, will give you more thrills because there usually are more of him and he is a spectacular fighter.

Vancouver Island, just across the sound from Seattle, Washington, is the place to go. The big "run" of larger fish from the north begins in June and lasts until fall. Sayward, 200 miles up the eastern shore of the island, sees them first; then the Vancouver waters are gradually crammed with them. From July until October the coho salmon hit the river mouths in wave after wave, and 25 or more fish can be hooked in a single pool. For both species the Nainimo and Cowichan Rivers are excellent, as also is the area around Campbell



"Drive-in restaurants, drive-in movies, drive-in banks — don't we ever get out of this darn car?"

River, site of the famous Tyee Club. On the mainland of British Columbia all the inlets and fjords northward to Alaska offer fabulous summer salmon fishing.

Steelhead Trout: The steelhead, a rainbow trout that goes to sea and returns to the rivers to spawn like the salmon, is a game fish that most anglers rate second only to the Atlantic salmon in vim and vigor. Although it averages eight pounds, there are some 25-pounders taken every year. Should you snag one of these on your fly tackle, it will definitely be a high spot in your angling career.

Rainbow Trout: Although Canadians can't decide on a name for their rainbow trout, calling it everything from Kamloops to black salmon, they agree that it ranks with its seagoing steelhead cousin as a heads-up fighter. This species is spread over almost all inland British Columbia and provides a variety of fishing: four-pounders that hit flies in the fast waters, and lunkers up to 40 pounds that prefer trolled spoons in the deep lakes.

The town of Kamloops, 175 miles north of the Washington border, is a recommended center of operations. Within 50 miles of this spot you will find scores of rainbow lakes and rivers, some easily reached and others accessible only by horse over rough trails.

Cutthroat Trout: This native of the west, named by the red stripe on each side of its lower jaw, provides as much sport on light tackle as any speckled trout. There are two varieties: the coast cutthroat and the Yellowstone cutthroat. The former is sea-run and can be found in almost all the salmon rivers of British Columbia, and the latter is locked in the inland waters of this Province and of Alberta. On the mainland, good fishing can be found in Harrison River and Lake, 80 miles east of the city of Vancouver. Also in the Kootenay area but usually not in the same waters with the rainbow. Alberta has no closed season on any of its fishing, with minor exceptions, and its nonresident license is Canada's big bargain — \$1 per year.

Lake Trout: Canada has more than 2,000,000 lakes, and in any deep, clear one you'll find the lake trout, or "togue." It is so common up north that the average Canadian angler forgets he has it until he sees it on a restaurant menu.

In Quebec you can find big lakers in the Gaspe Peninsula above the crown of Maine. Also in the Lake St. John and Gatineau River areas already mentioned. A good togue hole in Ontario is Lake Simcoe, 150 miles above Buffalo, New York. In almost all deep waters north of the Great Lakes you'll get huge lakers. There are 50-pounders in George Lake of the Whiteshell Forest Park in Manitoba, 160 miles above the Minnesota line. In 1930 a 63-pound laker was

hauled from Lake Athapapuskow near the Saskatchewan line. In Alberta there are 50-pounders in Lake Minnewanka and the neighboring lakes of Banff and Jasper National Parks which begin 300 miles above Montana.

Splake: This relatively new manmade trout is a cross between the female lake trout and the male speckled trout. It grows as fast and as large as a laker and takes a fly as avidly as a squaretail. Alberta has the largest specimens—15-pounders. Some splake have been stocked in out-of-the-way waters of Ontario and Quebec also; there they are called "Wendigo" trout.

The foregoing species are the top-

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Provinces:

Department of Natural Resources, St. John's, Newfoundland
Regional Supervisor of Fisheries, P.O. Box 550, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Department of Fish and Game, Quebec, P. Q.
Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ontario
Director of Game and Fisheries, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Supervisor of Fisheries, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
Superintendent of Fisheries, Edmonton, Alberta
Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, 402 Pender St. West, Vancouver, British Columbia
Director of Game and Publicity, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Railways:

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, P. Q.
Canadian National Railways, Montreal, P. Q.

rankers of Canada's light-tackle fighters. When you have decided which you are going to challenge, check with the fish and game department of the Province for changes in seasons and license fees and for a list of guides and camps. The tourist services of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the Canadian National Railways will provide helpful information on many specific areas, some of which can be reached more conveniently by train. They also offer package trips.

Crossing the Canadian border is easy. Simply carry proof of your U.S. citizenship and a list in triplicate of your cameras (including serial numbers), rods, reels, and camp equipment. One of these copies you leave with the U.S. Customs so that you can get the stuff back in. The second goes to the Canadian Customs so that they can be sure you are taking all of it back out. The third you keep for reference.

You might have one difficulty at the border—accounting for all the missing tackle the lunkers busted or ran away with. Better bring back the splinters as well as the trophies.

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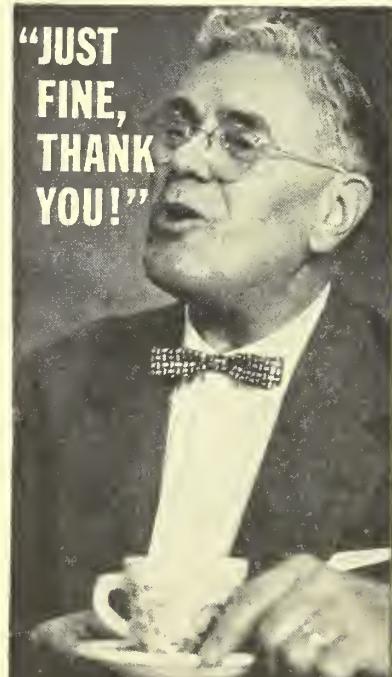
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THE END

PLANNING YOUR PLANTINGS

(Continued from page 19)

place and the easiest maintenance, keep the front yard free of flowers except possibly spring-flowering bulbs. Here use only trees, shrubs, ground covers, and lawn.

Restrict the flowers — annuals, perennials, biennials if you must, and preferably bulbs, too — to the private area. Or, for the easiest maintenance of all, to a separate cutting garden. Why? If your flowers are all together and in rows, they are easier to plant and to weed. Also flower beds don't look so hot in winter, and most look ragged or worse even in season unless the old flowers are removed every day.

Don't cut up your lawn into little pieces. A fairly good-sized lawn is easy to mow if the curves are sweeping and there are few if any obstructions such as rocks, trees, shrubs, and flower beds to go around, or small strips where it is difficult to mow. Make the lawn an inch higher than walks and borders. That way the mower can overhang the edges without dulling the blades, and there will be little need for hand trimming. This is a great timesaver.

Frame the front door with a couple of small trees and half a dozen shrubs, soften the corners and any other angles, and, if your lot is small, you've probably done enough for the front yard, except for the lawn, ground covers, and street trees. The street trees usually become the property of the village, town, or city, even if you set them out. And they must, or should, conform to your neighbors' street trees.

Lawn and Ground Covers

Lawn can go right up to the foundation, but will look ragged unless trimmed regularly by hand. An edging of evergreen ground cover will look well and can be kept in bounds by the mower without hand trimming. Ground covers under the trees and shrubs permit the sweeping curves (which are easy to mow) and cut down weeding. The shade-loving ones, such as myrtle (*vinca minor*), pachysandra, and ivy, will usually do much better as the trees thicken up than grass will. But remember that ivy will climb if it gets a chance. Another way to save time is to plant narrow strips, such as those between sidewalk and curb, in ground covers. Ground covers seldom, if ever, need to be mowed, although the ones mentioned and some others can be occasionally. And once they have thickened up, they require little or no weeding. Thickening up this much takes two or three years, if you plant them right; longer, if you don't.

The only way to have a satisfactory lawn is to prepare the ground thoroughly in the first place, sow it evenly be-

tween August 15 and September 15, and thereafter mow and roll it regularly and often throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Sowing a permanent lawn at any other time of year is wasteful, since it almost inevitably means you will have to do the whole job over come August.

At least eight to ten inches of really good soil is practically essential. And if trucks and bulldozers have compacted it, there is no point in trying to make a permanent lawn at once, even in August or September. In such a situation, and it is all too common, lime and fertilize as if you were going to sow a regular lawn, but sow a crop or two of rye grass instead. Don't groan! This "green manuring" will cost less time and money in the end, and the rye grass will make a passable lawn, which you can mow. In early August have it chewed up and turned under with a rotary plow, lime the area, and wait a week or so. Then spread on a complete fertilizer, rake the loose soil smooth, roll it, and sow your seed. Sow it twice, north and south, then east and west, to make sure it is spread evenly. Rake it in lightly and wait for rain.

When you buy seed for a permanent lawn, don't buy the cheapest and don't buy the most expensive either, unless you are prepared to feed your lawn five times a season. Merion bluegrass, for example, makes a splendid lawn in the North and East, but only if it is fed that often every year. Standard mixtures made up largely of regular Kentucky bluegrass, plus a little creeping fescue and red top are generally recommended for sunny areas. In lightly shaded areas special shady mixtures should be used, made up chiefly of fescues, plus a little regular bluegrass, rough bluegrass, and maybe a little bent. All-bent lawns are the finest textured, and bent will grow in both sun and light, airy shade. But it requires more babying than bluegrass or fescues and usually has to be re-seeded more. Putting greens are sown in bent.

Down South, of course, the summers are too hot for bluegrass and fescues. There St. Augustine, Bermuda, and even Zoysia grasses are preferred. In the North, despite all the hullabaloo the last several years, zoysias are good only around a summer cottage, as they do not green up until June and go brown again by October.

Everywhere grass does poorly in heavily shaded areas and under maples (especially Norways), ashes, and other surface-feeding trees. There myrtle, pachysandra, and ivy are better.

Your lawn may well be your most expensive item in landscaping, in upkeep even more than in getting it established. Actually *all* lawns should be fed five times a season if you want the grass to crowd out the weeds and look its best, although you may be able to get by after a couple of years with two or three feedings if you avoid the fancier grasses such as Merion blue. Furthermore, a

Chaplain's Corner

By Most Reverend

ALDEN J. BELL

Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles
Department Chaplain of California

Direct, we beseech Thee, all our words and actions. Carry them on by Thy gracious assistance that every word and work of ours may begin in Thee and through Thee be happily ended.

We know the achievements of each of us may seem little, but that little becomes much when united we give our best. Like the little rivers of nature running together when harnessed for power may light a city and turn the wheels of industry, inspire us to give our best in our united efforts for the betterment of mankind.

Happily we have chosen the eagle as the symbol of our strength as a nation. Majestically the eagle stands alert, her wings lift high and are strong, her claws have the grip of steel. May her strength ever symbolize our endurance in the performance of duty and her swiftness our readiness to do our best without selfishness of purpose.

Fill up what is wanting in us, O God, that we may accomplish our tasks in full measure. Grant us a greater faith in Thee and a greater love for Thee and Thy people everywhere. Grant us the strength of perseverance, the light of understanding, and the happiness of accomplishment in the community service in which it is our privilege to participate. May Thy blessing be upon us now and always. Amen.

little reseeding is usually needed every August, at least for some years, no matter how good a job you do. Bluegrass lawns must also be limed regularly.

Ideally a lawn should be cut and rolled once a week or oftener from mid-April to October or even into November. This means you should avoid light-weight lawn mowers, and get a heavy power job of the reel type, preferably one weighing around 400 pounds, such as the golf courses, cemeteries, and parks use. It need not be of the gang type, but it should have a heavy roller that rolls the grass immediately after it is cut. Such a mower costs several hundred dollars new, but you can sometimes pick up a good buy second-hand. And there is no reason why you and several of your neighbors cannot buy one together. A good one will last a lifetime if you keep it oiled and greased, and it will cost less in the end than a series of light mowers, especially those of the rotary type whose speed soon wears them out. Believe it or not, the professional-type mower is also easier to use and will do the job in much less time because the smallest size cuts a swath 25 inches wide.

Never, except possibly in spring, mow your lawn shorter than two inches. If you use a heavy mower such as we recommend, one that rolls the grass right after it cuts it, a two-inch cut will look better than a shorter one made with a light mower because it will be more even.

Lawns that are never cut closer than two inches seldom need watering except in prolonged droughts such as we had this last summer in the Northeast. When you do water, never water oftener than once in five or six days or a week. Water long enough to soak down six inches or more, or don't water at all. If you insist on watering in the evening, then keep the water playing on the same area until dawn to wash off the fungus spores. Fungus will develop, not only in lawns but on many other plants, unless each leaf dries off inside four hours after you stop watering. For this reason it is also best not to water on a dull day. Remember that greens keepers on golf courses often get up before dawn to brush the dew off the putting greens!

Get Your Soil Tested

Before you decide what shrubs and trees you are going to plant, get your soil tested. Take a spoonful from just below the surface at each of the four corners of your lot and a couple more from the front and back of your house. Send them to the nearest agricultural experiment station. A trained chemist will, for a nominal fee or free of charge, tell you whether your soil is acid or limey and how much. Chances are he will also tell you whether it needs nitrogen, phosphates, or potash, and how

much. If asked, the experiment station will classify it as to sandy, sandy loam, clay loam, or clayey, although you can probably figure this out for yourself.

If your soil is naturally acid enough to grow rhododendrons and mountain laurel, be thankful. For you can then grow many more fine shrubs and trees than if it weren't, and with a minimum of trouble from pests. If it is slightly on the clay side and contains considerable organic matter, be triply thankful. Water leaches out of sandy soils fast and carries fertilizer with it; so plants in such soils must be watered and fed regularly. In clayey soils, rich in organic matter, the right trees and shrubs seldom need watering after the first year if they are set out properly in the first place. And they will usually do quite well without ever being fed.

If your soil is naturally neutral or on the limestone side, forget most evergreens except for the conifers (the needle ones). You have a pretty wide choice of deciduous trees and shrubs (those that lose their leaves). Most deciduous things do about as well in sweet as in acid soil. And if you hanker for annuals and a perennial border, they will come easier and you can grow many more kinds in sweet than in acid soil. If your soil is sweet, your lawn will do better, and you won't have to lime it as often as you will if it is acid.

Your Trees and Shrubs

It's easy to overplant in both public and private areas. Don't do it. It's expensive, both in time and money, and

tends to look too higgledy-piggledy. As the artists say, such plantings are too "busy," and they can keep you that way, too. Trees that are too big can dwarf a house and leave room for little else. Shrubs that are too big can be almost as bad.

You can restrict the size and number of your trees, shrubs, perennials, and annuals, and still plant for pleasing year-round interest. For example, a dogwood grows big enough to give shade in summer, and its red berries and foliage in the fall are as dramatic and beautiful as its flowers in May. Furthermore, its horizontal branching habit is picturesque, providing a winter silhouette that blends well with most houses today. Be careful of the pink variety, however, if you like other pink or red flowers in spring because its color is harsh, not to say belligerent.

Evergreens

Evergreens generally are considerably more expensive than deciduous trees and shrubs, but few plants are richer looking and a place without any evergreens looks pretty bare in winter. Too many evergreens, on the other hand, can make a place look heavy and even gloomy. The Japanese rule of seven evergreens to three deciduous trees or shrubs will usually result in the most satisfactory year-round appearance.

On small lots, especially next to ranch houses, the spready conifers look best. Among these are several kinds of yews, Mugho pines, several of the junipers, and, if you want the richest of all, Sar-

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gent's weeping hemlock. Tall spruces, pines, and hemlocks need sharply peaked roofs, hills, or a lot of space to set them off. Most of the conifers are not too particular about the soil they will grow in, although most want good drainage and the pines and junipers prefer soil on the sandy side. Only the yews and hemlocks will stand shade.

Generally speaking, the broadleafed evergreens prefer a porous, peaty soil slightly to strongly acid. Mountain laurel, most rhododendrons, and the heaths must have decidedly acid soil. The andromedas, leucolethoe, and even some of the hollies, however, will do fairly well in a soil close to neutral, although their preference is for acid.

Where the soil is at all suitable some of these should always be planted. They are practically pest-free, and the Japanese andromeda (*Pieris japonica*) is perhaps the most beautiful of all hardy shrubs. All winter the reddish buds look as if ready to burst into bloom. After the white lily-of-the-valley blossoms come and go in April, the light green new leaves make the plant look as if it were blooming a second time, and some of them stay light green nearly all summer. Some of the glossy leaves bronze lightly in fall, especially in the sun, and stay bronzy all winter. In winter, too, the leaves do not curl at temperatures which make all rhododendrons look shivery. Lastly this shrub will prosper almost equally well in sun or shade.

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Deciduous flowering trees that require little care after the first year in either acid or sweet soil include redbud, hawthorn, mountain ash, the saucer magnolia, the Japanese pagoda tree, the winter-blooming Chinese witch-hazel, and the Japanese as well as native dogwood. Large shade trees similarly tolerant include the canoe birch, the Kentucky coffee tree, ginkgo, bald cypress, and to a considerable extent the maples, other birches, ash, and pin oak.

Shrubs that are equally tolerant include forsythia, beauty bush, mock oranges, the barberries, viburnums, weigelia, Carolina allspice, rock spray, and althea or rose of Sharon. Other shrubs, somewhat more particular as to soil, require little or no care after the first year if the soil is right. On the acid side these include the many deciduous azaleas, blueberries, and summersweet; on the limey side, the brooms, deutzia, and firethorn.

Most of these will tolerate some shade, but cannot be closed in. And the mountain ash, magnolia, beauty bush, althea, brooms, deutzia, and firethorn want full sun. Generally acid-lovers are more tolerant of shade than lime-lovers, although there are notable exceptions.

Go Easy on Annuals

Avoid all annuals in front of the

house, even if you must have flowers there. Behind the house, in the private area, plant only two or three ever-blooming varieties, and those in small quantities. A flat or two of petunias bought every spring and a package each of zinnia and marigold seed are enough to give you a good show, especially if you plant half a dozen perennials too. You

one a month, and, unless you live in the South or on the Pacific Coast, you will have to hill up a mound of soil about a foot deep over the crown every fall and carefully pull it away every spring. This must be done with floribundas too, though they require less food and more of them can get by, and it's only get by, without spraying. All roses, too, require annual or even more frequent pruning.

Care of roses thus gets to be quite a chore if you have many of them. So either restrict yourself to shrub roses, which bloom only in spring but do not have to be fed, sprayed, or hilled up, or be content with a few ever-bloomers. Whatever you do, don't interplant roses with other things. Think twice before you put them in a center spot. They are much easier to care for if you keep them together. And let's face it: the rose is perhaps the most beautiful of flowers, but it often looks better in a vase than on the bush. If it didn't bloom, who would care to have the average rose bush around? Except for a few species of roses which very few people plant, rose foliage at its best varies from so-so to ugly.

Avoid the bulbs mice like to eat, such as tulips, lilies and crocuses, or resign yourself to the expense and labor of replanting them often. Daffodils and jonquils are mice-proof. And, though they should be lifted and divided every two or three years, they will thrive for many years without it. Grape hyacinth, snowdrop, squill, and lily of the valley will also multiply and get better with the years. They don't do so well interplanted with evergreen ground covers, however; so leave bare spots in winter.

Soil Preparation

Thorough soil preparation before you plant is hard work, but much less work than trying to make up for it later. It's also the one way to make sure that the plants you set out will do well.

For lawns, ground covers, and small bulbs, spade up the soil or plow to a depth of a foot if possible, mixing in four to six inches of leafmold, peatmoss, or humus, and a generous sprinkling of a slow-acting fertilizer such as bonemeal, cow manure, or even the usual five-ten-five or ten-six-four (the first figure is always the percentage of nitrates, the second of phosphates, and the third of potash). For everything else, break up the soil to a depth of at least two feet and mix in twice as much organic matter plus the same amount or more of bonemeal or cottonseed meal and manure. Quick-acting commercial fertilizers, such as five-ten-five, etc., are best used only with annuals, vegetables, and lawns, and then sparingly. Be sure to water them in well if the soil is not quite damp.

In planting trees and shrubs, break up the soil to a depth of a foot below where



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will also have plenty for cutting.

Perennials, or herbaceous perennials, are the flowers that die down every fall, but come back each spring. If you select them carefully, buy top quality plants (growing them from seed is tricky and hard work), and prepare the bed two feet deep and work in lots of organic matter, they will last for years and require little care. There are quite a few others that are not too demanding, but peonies, baby's breath, phlox, day lilies, Shasta daisies, yucca, and chrysanthemums will give you varied bloom from spring to mid-fall. The phlox and chrysanthemums should be lifted and divided every year or two, but you can delay longer. The others will bloom for years with only little weeding. They will do better if you feed them once a year, but they will bloom even if you don't.

Be content with a few perennials, however, in kind and in number. If you insist on a classic perennial border, all bets are off. There are few things that require more constant care to look well.

Avoid all biennials, or resign yourself to more work.

Roses

If you must have ever-blooming roses, you will have to restrict yourself to a very few disease-resistant varieties or spray them every week. Generally this means you spray. Hybrid teas, which most people prefer, also need feeding

the roots will come when you set them out, and mix most of the bonemeal or cottonseed meal (the latter for acid-lovers) and considerable humus in the bottom foot of soil. If the roots when spread out, or the soil ball, are a foot in diameter, then the hole should be three feet wide so that there will be a foot of good soil to each side as well as beneath the plant.

Discard the soil you take out of the bottom of the hole, and mix lots of organic matter with all that you put back. Stomp it in well; and when the roots are barely covered, fill up the rest of the hole with water and let it settle before putting in the rest of the soil. Be sure to leave a little trench along the edge of the hole to hold water.

Soak the plant again after you finish setting it out and once a week but no oftener until the November rains fill the soil with water. Ignore rains so far as watering is concerned—unless they are cloudbursts or last three days without stopping!

A mulch of peatmoss, pine needles, wood chips, leaves, or other organic matter will conserve moisture and maintain a more even temperature at the soil surface. All can be bought, but the least expensive way to have a good mulch, and the best one for most plants, is to save your leaves.

Leaves must be raked off lawns or ground up by an attachment on the mower. Otherwise the grass will die in patches. But if they are burned, they must be replaced with expensive fertilizer and humus. Burning leaves actually depreciates the value of the land, and many believe it will eventually be forbidden by law. Pile them up, weight them down with a thin layer of soil, and you will always have some of the finest material possible to mix with the soil in planting as well as for mulching.

This compost heap should be in a corner of the utility area, close to the tool shed and vegetable and cutting garden. Children's swings and the clothesline should also be placed here. The whole should either be fenced or screened with trees and shrubs. The latter, if you are willing to wait a year or two for them to grow, are usually cheaper as well as more attractive.

The Private Area

Make the private area as private as you can by surrounding it with a border of trees and shrubs. As in the front yard, planting ground covers beneath them keeps things neat and permits a sweeping edge for a central lawn, terrace, or combination of the two. Bulbs look well interplanted in ground covers when in bloom, and the ground covers hide their foliage to some extent as it dies. But strong-growing ground covers may in time crowd out the bulbs. Perennials that die gracefully, such as peonies and day lilies, look well interplanted with ground covers, and both of these will take some shade.

Add a charcoal grill if you wish, but back it up against the house or the tree and shrub border if you can do so without creating a fire hazard.

A lily pond, reflecting pool, or even a swimming pool will dress up the private area immeasurably. Either of the first two look best backed up against the tree and shrub border and are usually less trouble that way, but remember that water lilies must have sun. A swimming pool should be next to the terrace of course.

Don't put in any kind of pool without arranging for a drain to make cleaning easy, building it very solidly, and, in the case of a swimming pool, checking to see if your town requires a building permit for it and insists on certain specifications. A filter and recirculating pump pay for themselves in savings on the water bill, in addition to keeping a swimming pool clearer. So they should be put in whether required by law or not.

A landscaping scheme such as we have outlined will require only a couple of hours a week to keep it looking well once it is established. You will have to weed a good bit the first couple of years but very little thereafter. By sticking to disease-resistant plants suitable to your soil, amount of sunshine, and exposure, you can reduce spraying to once in a while (except for roses) or not at all. Ultimately you will have to prune a little, but not much until after your worst weeding years are over. And you can always postpone pruning a week or so anyway.

THE END

DEATH PARTY

(Continued from page 11)

he was able to at the moment. He did not know the alcohol was deadly methyl, and neither had the guard when he'd accepted a drink before heading for night duty at his post. This was all that the doctor had been able to get out of the guard.

Now that the sergeant finally had the full picture in his mind, he stood there staring at the tent flap. As he stared,

and concentrated his thoughts, he sort of swiveled his body like a batter in the box trying to figure out the three-and-two pitch. With 30 marines very possibly on their way already, there was no time to round up a search party and start checking every house in the Agaña area. It would only waste time to report this to the CO for possible ideas. And the doctor, apparently thinking that ser-



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geants had the answer to any life-or-death problem at their fingertips, said impatiently:

"Sergeant, do you understand? There is not a minute, not a second to be wasted if—"

"Damn it, Doc," the sergeant said, angrily, "of course I know."

Through the opened tent flap across the way, he was looking at a dim, unshaded light bulb that burned from overhead. Suddenly he started out, calling back: "Doe, back my jeep from the side of the tent. Point it toward the road to Agaña. Keep the motor running."

The doctor followed him outside and saw the sergeant charge across to the other tent. As he reached the jeep, he saw the bulky shadow of the sergeant inside the tent, bent over. He backed the jeep onto the little, bumpy dirt road, raced it in neutral, and waited.

The sergeant came out of the tent on the double. The doctor saw that he was lugging a machinegun and ammunition. That puzzled him. What kind of a solution was that?

The sergeant reached the jeep and tossed the gun and ammo into the back seat. "Move over," he said to the doctor, and the doctor slid over. The sergeant got behind the wheel, gunned the motor, and the jeep careened up the narrow dirt road to the junetion of the two-lane highway that the Seabees had started to build. The unfinished highway led down a long, curving, steep hill into the dead center of the rubble that had been the business district of Agaña.

Over the noise of the engine and of the rushing wind, the doctor shouted: "You think shooting machinegun will bring them?"

"I'm gambling on it," the sergeant yelled back.

The doctor shook his head. "We hear the sound of guns on the island every night. The patrols. I'm afraid that it will not mean anything."

"I'm the one doing the gambling, Doe," he said.

The jeep roared past the Bank of Agaña that was almost completely demolished from the pre-invasion naval bombardment. At the far end of the street, the Pacific lay before them. The jeep swerved left, then right, and went

heard the pounding of feet. Many feet.

As he turned to look, a half-dozen marines pounded past him, scattering sand in their wake. More followed in a steady stream. The doctor screamed to warn the sergeant. But already the first batch of marines had jumped him, some clobbering him, some clobbering the machinegun.

THE DOCTOR WAS kneeling beside the sergeant who was lying on his back. He was bloodied up a little but he was grinning at the circle of faces around him. "Nothing bad," the doctor said. "A few bruises, a black eye on its way."

"Nothing is worse than a black eye, Doe, when you're a sergeant," the sergeant said. "It means you came off second best."

"What I cannot understand," the doctor said, looking around at the other marines, "is why the sound of the gun brought you running. We all hear the sounds of guns every night."

The sergeant said, "I'll answer that one for you, Doc. The sound of *this* kind of gunfire has not been heard in weeks around here. You see, I've got a pfe in my outfit, in the tent across from mine, and he's souvenir-happy. Well, after you told me about the death party, I finally thought of him."

The sergeant patted the machinegun. "Remembered he had a Jap MG and ammo. Figured any guy who doesn't instantly recognize the sound of a Nambu from the sound of our own—well, he wouldn't be apt to still be around this island right now."

The doctor looked around at the marines hemming them in. "Sergeant," he said, "I will go around your tent area tomorrow and personally explain how you got that black eye."

"Thanks, Doc," the sergeant said, "but I still think that if my back hadn't been turned, I wouldn't be the only guy around here who's got one." THE END



off the road, jamming to a halt on the beach.

The sergeant jumped out. He grabbed the machinegun and ammunition, and set the gun up hastily, down near the water. He turned into a hunched figure in the bright moonlight and he began to fire away, straight out to sea.

The doctor remained by the jeep. What the sergeant was doing was, to him, pointless, crazy. Three minutes passed. Four. Five. The sergeant stuck grimly to his gun, pounding out bursts, as intent as if he'd been cleaning out a Jap nest in a forward area. Then, from the highway behind him, the doctor

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BRIEFLY

A BOUT BOOKS

(Continued from page 8)

Will the Middle East Go West? by Freda Utley. HENRY REGNERY CO., \$3.00. The author draws a parallel between the events that brought the Chinese Reds to power and recent happenings in the Middle East.

• • •
South of Tokyo, by John C. Caldwell. HENRY REGNERY CO., \$3.50. How the

YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 8)

industries affected are railroads, steel, and electrical. The increases range from 5¢ upward.

Nobody knows, of course, whether the unions will get what they initially want (they very likely won't get everything), but there's no doubt that a new wage round is in the making. So it's unlikely that you'll see any long-term price drops.

In fact, most economists continue to believe staunchly that over the years the trend of consumer prices will keep moving the same way it has for two decades—upward.

• • •
If you plan to get rid of your present house in favor of a bigger one (or a smaller one, as the case may be), you'll find something relatively new in real estate—a trade-in market.

Builders and lending agencies are developing a system similar to that in autos. Your old house becomes the wherewithal to buy a new residence.

Unlike used autos, however, houses don't have a "book" value. So here's what often happens:

The builder or lender will give you a certain length of time to dispose of your house your own way at your own price. If you can't do it, he will take over at a prearranged figure. This is arrived at more or less by give-and-take, but is supposed to be roughly what a real estate agent could get (minus commission). One New Jersey mortgage institution recently simplified the whole thing this way: It pays about 85 percent of an appraiser's price after giving you a grace period to try to do better yourself.

• • •
Next month, when you tot up your final Federal income tax bill for 1957, use the same ground rules as the year before. There's been no major change, except this:

Form 1040 has a new line—6(a)—asking how much money you spent at your employer's expense for travel, entertainment, and similar business purposes.

Ignore it for 1957. It was inserted too late to be workable. But you must report such outlays a year from now. The Government's purpose is this:

Many firms are very generous in passing out expense-account money (especially to their major executives). So the revenuers cynically suspect that some of this easy cash is spent for private purposes and want a detailed accounting. (If it was privately used, it's taxable income, of course.)

So keep extra-careful records in 1958. You may not need them entirely for tax purposes, but it's a good idea anyhow. Orderly financial housekeeping makes a happier home. Paying by check, incidentally, is one easy way to promote accurate bookkeeping.

• • •
Current items worth noting:

GOOD RIDDANCE: Ex-GI's with sour memories of the quinine and atabrine they had to gulp down to fend off **malaria** will be happy to know that this disease—which potentially can affect almost half of mankind—may be eradicated in a few years. Destroying the anopheles mosquito with repeated doses of DDT or dieldrin is the major part of the job. Meantime new drug discoveries—in the quinine family—are helping.

URANIUM: This high-priority material is now so plentiful that the Government no longer is urging production expansion. Don't put your Geiger counter in mothballs, though; exploration still is being encouraged.

ANTIQUES: If somebody tries to sell you an "antique" bedroom suite with twin beds, think twice. **Antiques should be at least 100 years old** to qualify as the real thing, and there weren't any twin beds then—nor much glue, nor round pegs (they were square or oblong). It's O.K., however, to buy furniture partly restored with new wood (up to about 40 percent), but the price should be shaved accordingly.

SPRING WEAR: The great majority of men's suits will have some silk in them this season to give a lustrous look. By the same token, they will cost a bit more because the new fabrics require more exacting tailoring.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald



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HOW WE HAVE BEEN LOSING JAPAN

(Continued from page 17)

pressionable. Some of the Japanese daughters defied their parents, discarded the traditional kimono, donned bobby socks, and learned to jive in dives opened for the American soldiers by Japanese out to make a fast buck.

In our effort to help them reach democracy quickly we debunked their Emperor who for centuries had been their temporal and spiritual symbol. An American soldier will give his life for his flag. A Japanese will give his life for his Emperor.

Our debunking began before the war ended when our press, "inspired" by certain State Department officials, demanded that Emperor Hirohito be tried as a war criminal. Although this was never carried out, the seed was planted in the minds of the Japanese that the Emperor was no better than anyone else. It was demonstrated to them when the Emperor was "granted permission" to pay his respects to General MacArthur at the beginning of the occupation. To many, he no longer represents the Sun Goddess. Although today thousands of Japanese, mostly older people, still gather at the gates of the royal palace to pay their respects to the Emperor, a good number have dismissed him from their minds. Since the Emperor has become a powerless head of state, there is now a religious and political vacuum in Japan.

Since the end of the war it has been the aim of the communists that the people of Japan will do away with the Emperor system. So it is not astonishing that the debunking continues in various forms and from different sources even today. Not long ago the American movie *The King and I* played to overflowing audiences throughout the islands. The theme, of course, is that Anna

makes the King of Siam look ridiculous and tells him, in rather impolite language for a lady, that he has a nerve expecting people to bow and scrape to him. The Japanese not only bow and scrape to their Emperor, but to each other as well. To them it is a sign of respect.

Did they resist this "propaganda"? or did it influence them into thinking their own Emperor was also a ridiculous, stuckup snob?

We did not attempt to replace the worship of the Emperor with the worship of God. Instead we left a vacuum which the communists not only help to widen but are filling up very fast with their own atheistic ideology.

There are so many ways in which Americans go about making the Japanese hate them that sometimes you ask if it is from ignorance or plan. Here is a classic example described in the Tokyo papers and reported by the Associated Press.

The Defense Department in Washington released to Daiei Pictures 20,000 feet of newsreel film taken during the war in the Pacific. Daiei Pictures spliced it into a narrative and netted \$800,000 from huge Japanese audiences. Japanese newspaper critics "attacked the film as needlessly stirring up anti-Americanism." "Some" American officials in Tokyo deplored the film but said they had not been consulted by Washington beforehand.

The film, *Thus Did Japan Fight*, which was accompanied by funeral music and a slow-paced narration, showed Japanese being killed by the thousands in various battles in the Pacific, and the audiences gasped at the towering smoke clouds rising from the bombs dropped on Tokyo. "The audi-

ences were generally silent," said the report, "except for applause when a kamikaze plane smashes into an American warship."

If I were a member of Congress, I would like to know who in the Pentagon released these films and why.

The communists in Japan have strong allies from the American Left. Most of the press in Tokyo carries the extreme leftwing columnists so well known in America. Leftist lecturers tour Japan and find large and receptive audiences. Sometimes these lectures are repeated on the Voice of America.

Simple diplomatic practice is sometimes overlooked by our State Department. Last year when the United States sent Douglas MacArthur II as our Ambassador to Tokyo, the Japanese reaction was not good. An American might think that since General MacArthur was revered almost as much as their Emperor that the appointment of his nephew and namesake would make a hit. But the opposite was true.

To begin with, what the Japanese call "face" and we call "self-respect" plays an important part in their lives. The name of MacArthur is identified with defeat and occupation. But his stern fairness for the former enemy who had become his ward made them look upon him as their benefactor and leader. To their astonishment the American Government did not appear to share their reverence for MacArthur. He was dismissed in about the most insulting manner in which a man of his rank and ability could have been dismissed. If the American Government shows no respect for the soldier who is "fading away," then the sending of his namesake as our Ambassador was a slap in their face. Psychologically, the appointment was wrong.

Then there are the little things that Americans do to rattle the Japanese. We do not take Anna's advice in *Getting to Know You*. Japan is seething with business, big business, with both free and Iron Curtain countries. If you enter the lobby of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, you will hardly be able to find a place to sit. Every cluster of chairs is filled with Japanese businessmen talking to their counterparts from almost every country in the world. And if you are fortunate enough to find a place to sit and watch, you will always notice the Japanese are conducting their business conversation in a ritualistic manner with many polite preliminaries and social amenities.

One evening we were forced to eavesdrop on a conversation between a Japanese and an American businessman. Our

(Continued on page 52)



"You heard me, lady. No green stamps!"

"Sound off!"

(Continued from page 4)

will give the workers a true accounting of their stewardship.

George W. Scheuble
New York City

RAILROADER'S OPINION

Sir: I am a railroad freight conductor and cannot hope to see the entire railroad picture as should those in an official capacity. But the article "America's Ailing Railroads" in the November issue was in most respects a true picture as I see it. Many of us in railroading cannot understand, even in these times of declining business, why the railroads, instead of giving better service, are apparently doing their best to discourage business. The customer should be told: "Things are slow with us. We'll do our best to give you better service." What do we see instead? We see longer trains, and getting even longer, and much slower service. This may look good on the railroads' records but after criticizing truckers and airlines for unfair competition, the railroads can look back and know that much of the business these lines have was handed to them by the railroads.

Name Withheld
Corunna, Ind.

THREE QUESTIONS

Sir: I am 62 years old, am totally and permanently disabled, and my sole income is a VA pension of \$66.15 per month. I have three questions I would like to see answered: (1) What is the

amount of Omar Bradley's income aside from pension or compensation? (2) What is the amount of Omar Bradley's pension or compensation? (3) What is the extent of Omar Bradley's war-service-connected disability?

Name Withheld
Washington, D. C.

FRAMED

Sir: Just want to compliment you on the Legionnaire's Calendar in the January issue. It sure is a nice piece of work. I have cut it out and put it in a frame.

Leo J. Bell
Toledo, Ohio

WHAT IT WAS LIKE

Sir: I have just read the article "Without Warning," by Col. Duncan, in the December issue of *The American Legion Magazine*. I am glad the subtitle said, "The wing signal officer at Wheeler Field tells what it was like when the Japanese hit Pearl Harbor." He certainly didn't tell what it was like when the Japanese hit Wheeler Field. In fact, having read the article, I wonder if Col. Duncan was even at Wheeler Field that day. I have only my memory to serve me; but, having been a sergeant in the 19th Pursuit Squadron at that time, my memory is indelible on many points. Example: everyone at Wheeler Field knew that it was the Japs attacking and not the "Navy or Marine pilots."

Jim Richards
Cornwall, N. Y.

PROPHETIC CARTOON

Sir: Reading your July 1951 issue, look what I found!

Frances Mylott
New York City

▼ The cartoon that excited Mrs. Mylott is presented on this page.

The Editors



"Not so fast, Zimigorski, we're having more trouble with this planet than we had figured."

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(Continued from page 50)

party was seated on the floor of a private room in a teahouse. Like the scenery in *Madame Butterfly*, the partitions of the teahouse were all sliding doors made of paper so that the "private rooms" could hardly be called private. (Each time the pretty waitress wearing a dainty kimono appeared with a tray, she got to her knees and bowed and scraped. Anna would have been shocked!) In the adjoining room the American was talking loudly and persistently. We call it high-pressure salesmanship. On occasion he would stop for breath and we could hear the Japanese speak quietly, though never committing himself. I had the feeling that he would have preferred to exchange some small talk before getting down to business.

Had I been a businessman in Japan, I do believe I would have first learned their business customs. I saw a letter to the editor in a Tokyo paper from an American who told a strange story — according to American customs. He had written to several Japanese business firms outside Tokyo saying he was interested in their products and would like to come and talk to them about exports to America. He never received a single reply. His outrage and curiosity caused him to ask a Japanese friend the reason. He was told that no Japanese businessman ever does business with anyone to whom he has not been properly introduced. And, incidentally, a letter of credit showing how many thousands you have in the bank is not a sufficient credential.

As in other free nations throughout the world, the conservatives both in and out of government have been attempting to hold the nation on an even, anti-communist keel. But without an unbending, anticommunist United States policy they are unable to withstand the unrelenting pressure from the Japanese Left. In the fall of 1956 the Japanese read in their press of the extraordinary courage shown by the anticommunist Hungarians who fought Russian tanks with bare hands. They watched sharply for American reaction. When the outrageous and uncivilized action of Russia was merely met with "shock and dismay" accompanied by sympathy for the refugees, this was the signal for the Japanese to look to their own interests as far as the communists were concerned. They rushed to sign the Russo-Japanese peace treaty, exchanged Ambassadors with the Soviets, and quietly exchanged "commissioners" with Red China.

One Tokyo paper reported that the Communist Party in that city had immediately increased its membership by 1,000. And in Osaka there had been a 40 percent gain. It went on to say that "the party is mobilizing many of its or-

ganizations to collect factual data in order to produce a conclusion on the significance of the postwar land reform" enforced by the Occupation Forces."

Notice the word "enforced."

Another item in the press reported that "The Soviet Mutual Assistance Association (Nisso Sofu Kai), a private organization established before the war to promote cultural relations between Japan and Russia, was revived last Saturday."

It was a welcome bolt from the blue when, last June, Secretary of State Dulles made a speech in San Francisco firmly pronouncing a strong U. S. policy. He informed the world that the United

to keep up a continual agitation by fishing in troubled waters. A year ago we happened to see a communist demonstration in Tokyo. Before the imposing gate of the U. S. Far Eastern Command building milled a group of communists wearing red bandanas and carrying red flags. On the ground was a battered phonograph grinding out the *Internationale*. They were there to protest the dismissal of several Japanese drivers employed by the U.N. Command. We were told that not long before this they had been demonstrating for the Americans to get out. But when we finally began reducing our forces with the ultimate dismissal of the Japanese drivers, the communists reversed themselves.

This "damned if you do and damned if you don't" game was again demonstrated last September after the United States had announced it would remove all our troops and make the headquarters of the U.N. Command in Korea. The withdrawal of our troops caused the unemployment of about 30,000 Japanese, and again we saw the communists demonstrating in the streets. In October they called a strike of 13,000 union workers at seven U. S. Air Force bases in the Tokyo area. They were demanding that the United States compensate the newly unemployed Japanese.

Easy prey for the communists are the small but articulate "expansionists." After World War II the Japanese found themselves with a lot less territory. Eighty-six million people now live in a closely knit group of islands no larger than California.

After the end of the war we returned Korea and Formosa to their former and rightful owners. (You can hear occasional rumblings in Japan that some day they will get them back again.) At Yalta we gave half of Sakhalin and all of the Kurile Islands to the Soviets. (These are strategically important but not large enough to help the population problem.) The Japanese also lost the territory they had conquered on the China mainland. The Soviets augmented their war loot by seizing the islands of Habomai and Shikotan, off Hokkaido. The United States still occupies Okinawa and the mandated islands, and in the last year or so there have been widespread demonstrations by the expansionists for the return of Okinawa. It goes without saying that the reds are ready and willing to help, and do help, in these anti-American demonstrations.

The Girard case broke early last summer, and because of the bungling of American officers in charge it became a *cause célèbre*. Had the U. S. Army taken immediate steps for court-martial, it is likely that there would have been no more notice of the affair than there is of the many other unfortunate incidents which have been happening periodically



ON THE JOB ...for you

States would not recognize Red China until that nation renounced its barbaric ways and became a civilized nation. The speech made an enormous impression all over the Far East and especially in Japan where the conservative Prime Minister Kishi was still struggling against letting down the bars against trade with Red China. But in the following month Dulles reversed himself in the eyes of the Orientals when he announced that the State Department would permit American newsmen to visit the China mainland. To them it was the first step towards recognition. And when the Chinese insulted the American reporters by calling them spies and refusing them visas, both Mr. Dulles and the United States lost face.

Why, the Japanese ask, does America talk of peaceful coexistence while at the same time they are reading in their front pages headlines telling about red aircraft streaking over the Sixth Fleet? Is it our policy to ignore insults?

There is no doubt that our diplomacy puzzles them. Their press carefully reported the disarmament talks in London pioneered by Harold Stassen, and the nonsocialist Japanese wondered why the United States would volunteer to lay down her arms. Nor could they understand, in the face of Russian duplicity, President Eisenhower's proposal of a pact with Russia calling for a year's moratorium in nuclear experiments.

The socialists of Japan, with the communists as their inspiration, are able

in Japan. But there was a delay of several weeks, and the wily communists egged the socialist press into making sensational headlines. The lid was off.

To those in Japan, including the Americans living there, it came as a surprise that Girard became a hero back home. They had not realized that in the U.S.A. the issue was not Girard himself but the Status of Forces Treaties. These angles had not penetrated the Japanese press. But the average Japanese considered Girard as just an irresponsible American and certainly not worthy of all the press he received. The case dragged on until it lost its momentum, and the final verdict last November caused no more than a day or two of flurry in the newspapers. The Japanese had had something else to hold their full attention—the sputniks.

In this International Geophysical Year the Russians launched the sputniks into the heavens to compete with the Rising Sun. To many Japanese this signified the setting of the American sun. What little respect the Japanese had left for the once great and powerful United States was gone. Their complete and unabridged contempt was demonstrated when one of their leading newspapers published a cartoon depicting the muttnik dog interrupting its spin around the world to lift its leg on the Empire State Building.

Now this is my story as I saw it, felt it, and smelled it. But the seed for this fantastic growth of communism in Japan was sown directly after V-J Day. The rules set down in Washington for our occupation and directed to General MacArthur were the basis for our policy then as they are now. One may not find the word "communist" in these orders given the general, but they often specifically applied to communists. One order, to the effect that all "political" prisoners must be released, is a good example.

Almost all political prisoners in Japan were communists. And when General MacArthur ordered this to be done, it caused, to put it mildly, a nationwide sensation. This reached a high point when John K. Emmerson of our State Department personally went to Fuchu Prison and released two notorious communists, Shiga and Tokuda, taking them away in a staff car flying the American flag. The estimated net result of the release of these two reds by Mr. Emmerson "was to add 100,000 new mem-

“... the drastic democratization of Japan along American lines resulted in serious confusion and inefficiency in government, economy, and education, which helped international communism to come to the fore. . . .

“... The direct aim of the peace offensive currently staged by the Soviet Union and Red China is to isolate the United States with regard to her foreign policy from the rest of the world, and also to obstruct the rearmament programs of at least Japan and Western Germany. . . .

“... In order to realize permanent U. S.-Japan cooperation, it is necessary that all anti-U. S. sentiments in Japan be eliminated. The unsettled territorial issues have been the core of the anti-U. S. sentiments in Japan. . . . This situation is causing serious irritation to the Japanese national sentiment, providing excellent material for the leftwing elements to fan anti-Americanism. . . .”

This long petition went into their trade problems, propaganda problems, foreign aid problems (they suggested we were distributing it on unnecessary projects and neglecting essential programs), defense problems, etc.

But we know that today Japan is fast slipping into the red orbit. If war comes to that area once more, let us hope that Japan will be on our side rather than that of Moscow and Red China. It would be tragic if her great, modern factories, built by American taxpayers' money, should be used to manufacture arms for our enemies. If Japan should not be on our side, it will take the lives of many more American boys to win than were lost in World War II and Korea.

THE END

Products Parade

(Continued from page 8)

homes and summer cottages has been placed on the market by Porta Water Softener Co., 200 Moen Ave., Joliet, Ill. Only 29 inches high and 6½ inches in diameter, it comes equipped with hoses and fittings ready for use. Softening agent is high-capacity resin and regenerating time is 15 minutes, with 7½ pounds of salt required. The price is \$49.95 F.O.B. Joliet, Ill.

Precision golfing is made possible with a

gadget called the **Golfometer**, which gives you the exact distance in yards of every drive. This watch-sized meter, hung from belt or pocket, *tots up the distance you walk and records* it on two dials. The price is \$7.50 from Gayle's, 440 W. 24th St., New York City 11.

Painting window sash is simplified with the ingenious **Marvel Paint Brush Guide**, a shield that keeps paint off glass when you paint sash. The triangular metal shield is moved forward so that point or side touches the surface, serving as a guide to the brush. With a pure bristle brush it sells for \$2.98 postpaid from Watro Mfg. Co., 156 Muir Ave., Hazleton, Pa.

A combination tie clasp and whistle, appropriately called a Gold Bar Whistle Tie Clip, is available for the man who goes in for sartorial effects and who also whistles while he works. The price is a dollar from

Pic-Rite Products, P.O. Box 2681, Elmwood Station, Providence 7, R. I.

A can opener which makes a pouring spout for canned liquids is being offered by Universal-Unique, 1332 Ave. F., Ft. Madison, Iowa. Called the Spouto, it forms a dripless spout easily, with no ragged edges. The price is \$1.50 postpaid.

Now you can *decorate your home with a life-like fish, which you colored yourself*, even if you did not catch it. This realistic trout is made of plastic, is 18 inches long, and comes with a set of oil paints, brush and coloring diagrams. The kit sells for \$3.98 postpaid from Mount-A-Fish, P.O. Box 5612, Chicago.

Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

A LADY WITH A JOB

(Continued from page 21)

the Mexican Border. The friend had a tentmate, a Methodist minister's son from McRae, Georgia, who wanted a pen pal back in the home State. When her sister suggested that she drop him a line, Mildred declined. But her sister, convinced that someone should do so, wrote to him and signed Mildred's name. That got the correspondence started. Mildred and the young soldier, J. Pat Kelly, kept it going. They soon got to know each other quite well, and they planned to meet when Pat came back from the border.

But World War I intervened, and the romance by mail continued for two years. Pat Kelly was sent to France where, as a sergeant in M Company of the 3rd Machine Gun Battalion of the 1st Division, AEF, he fought in such now historic engagements as St. Mihiel and Chateau Thierry. He was wounded three times, and won the Silver Star, the Croix de Guerre, and the Purple Heart with two clusters.

After 22 months' overseas service, he returned to the U.S.A. and made a beeline for Valdosta to meet the pretty, dark-haired girl he had courted at long distance.

Mildred was waiting for him and they met face to face for the first time. Although they did not marry until 1921, two years later, Mildred Kelly today says, "Even before I met Pat, I knew him quite well from his letters. And I knew I loved him." Since their marriage they have lived in Valdosta and Atlanta, where Pat now works as a management engineer for the Public Housing Administration.

The Kellys had one son, J. Pat, Jr. In World War II he served in the 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division, and, like his father, he

is highly decorated and thrice wounded. His decorations include the Silver Star, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart with two clusters. After the war he attended the Atlanta branch of the University of Georgia and then entered the Air Force for pilot training. He has been in the service ever since, and is now a fighter pilot stationed in Texas.

Both Pat Kelly and Pat, Jr., are enthusiastic hunters and fishermen, and Mildred used to find time to do quite a bit of hunting herself. She loves to fish, and whenever they get the chance she and Pat try their luck—for trout mostly—in the Withlacoochee River or in one of the 83 lakes in Lowndes County, Georgia. She gets a big kick out of paddling the boat on fishing trips, enjoys maneuvering it to the spot where the fish are most likely to be waiting—a job that requires, as any fisherman will tell you, no little skill. Modestly, she admits that she's pretty adept at it.

But, unlike most men—and many women—who hunt and fish, Mildred Kelly's interest does not end when the quarry is bagged. For her, part of the fun begins when the fish or game is brought home, because she likes to cook game. As a matter of fact, she likes cooking generally, and has devised her own private recipe for Japanese fruit cake. But game—particularly duck, quail, and venison—and the wild rice to go with it are her specialties. The secret, she confides, lies in taking sufficient time to cook it thoroughly.

Such pleasures as these will have to go untasted while Mildred occupies the Auxiliary's top job. She'll be busy making speeches, attending banquets, traveling, writing, and doing all sorts of things for all sorts of people as she directs the activities of almost one million women.

She will be, in a word, serving. That, of course, is no novelty for Mildred Kelly.

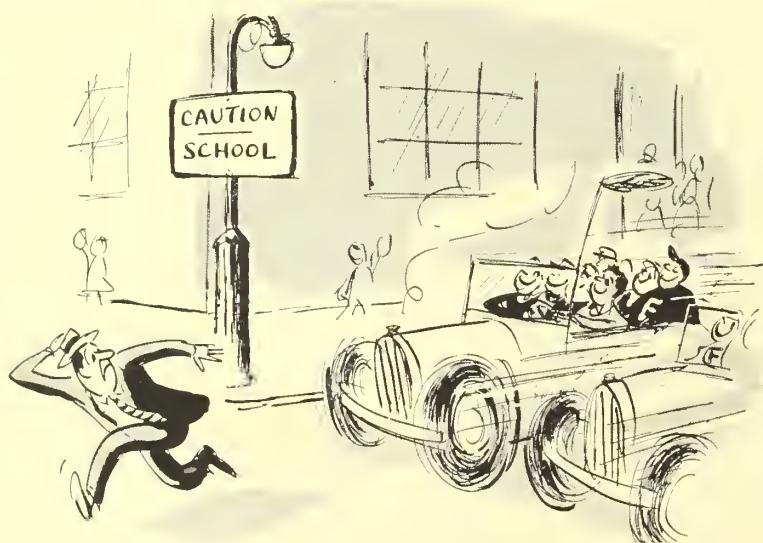
Her life has been devoted to service since she first joined Auxiliary Unit 13 in Valdosta in 1926, as a result of helping her husband with his Legion activities. (Pat Kelly was, and is, an active Legionnaire. He was instrumental in setting up the Legion Child Welfare program in Georgia, and was Department Commander in 1937-38 and National Executive Committeeman in 1939-41. He is a life member of Post 13, Valdosta.) The big attraction that the Auxiliary held for her was the opportunity it gave her to aid those who needed aid. The human side of its programs appealed to her. In the Auxiliary, she found, not only could she be of direct help to those in need, but, as she says, she "could actually see the results of our efforts." This meant a lot to Mildred Kelly.

She threw herself into the work of the Auxiliary, took an active part in her Unit's doings, and soon found herself elected to a succession of Auxiliary offices. She held various chairmanships in her Unit, was Unit First Vice President and Unit President, and President of the Eighth District of Georgia.

Word of her ability spread, and she was appointed chairman of a number of Department committees. She served a term as Second Vice President of the Department of Georgia, and was elected Department President for 1939-40. In 1940, when her husband's job caused the family to move to Atlanta, she transferred her membership to Unit 1 in that city. She was a member of the National Junior Activities Committee in 1940-41. After that she served on the National Rehabilitation Committee, and headed the Auxiliary's Rehabilitation program in 14 Southern States.

In 1948 she was elected National Chaplain of the Auxiliary, and in 1951 was National Vice President for the Southern Division. Between 1952 and 1955 she was National Chairman of the Pan American Study Committee, the Girls State Committee, the National Security Committee, and the Child Welfare Committee. And in 1956, as chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee, she directed the Auxiliary's vast program of aid to disabled veterans.

All those jobs demand time and hard work. Mildred Kelly gave them all they required and more. Each job taught her something more about the Auxiliary. She learned about rehabilitation and child welfare, for example, by helping vets and their children. How well she learned is perhaps best illustrated by her easy familiarity with the sometimes



bafflingly complex (for civilians) designations used for military organizations. In the course of a recent interview Mrs. Kelly was asked what outfit her husband served with in World War I. She replied that he had been a member of the 3rd Machine Gun Battalion, 1st Division. "Do you know," the interviewer asked, "what company of the 3rd Battalion?" Unhesitatingly the answer came back, "Company M." As any service officer can tell you, such ready knowledge is immeasurably valuable in getting quick action on veterans claims.

The necessity of taking proper care of the basic records needed to establish claims was brought home forcibly to Mildred Kelly by an almost funny, yet pathetic, incident that took place in her native Georgia years ago. She and her husband Pat, attempting to help a down-and-out vet's family with a claim, asked for the vet's honorable discharge. His wife spoke up. She had seen the document a few days previously, she said, "when one of the kids was playing with it on the floor. If it's still around, I'll dig it out."

That event made a profound impression on Mildred Kelly. In addition, it contributed to her considerable store of firsthand knowledge of the difficulties encountered by the hard-working Auxiliaries who operate at the grassroots level, where the organization's work is actually done. It is through working there herself that Mildred Kelly has learned what makes the Auxiliary tick.

But always, and in each Auxiliary office she has held, one fundamental and continuing idea has governed Mildred Kelly's actions. That one core motive, that central theme, has been service to others. Her substantial record of accomplishments for the Auxiliary is but a reflection of what she is as an individual: a person who sincerely likes people and who tries to help those who need help.

She has been doing that all her life, and there is every indication that she will continue to do so. When she was asked recently why she accepted the Presidency of the Auxiliary with its accompanying work and worry and responsibility, her answer, typical of the woman, was forthright and simple. "I felt," she said, "that I could do some good."

That Mildred Kelly has spent a lifetime doing good is evident from her Auxiliary record alone, but that is only part of the story. Actually, she's been hard at it since childhood. She was active in welfare work in the First Methodist Church in Valdosta. She taught Sunday School, was president of the missionary society (which numbered approximately 800 women). She is still a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Atlanta Women's Club.

She had helped to raise money for

her church's welfare work, but the church had handled the distribution of it. In the Auxiliary, however, she could see the results of her work. When she delivered a basket of groceries to a hungry family or when she helped a sick veteran board the train for the lonesome trip to a Veterans Administration hospital, she could see the good that she and her sister Auxiliaries had done.

For some time this was a source of wonder for her mother. Mrs. Smith could not understand why Mildred gave increasingly more and more time to the Auxiliary. But when she met Johnny, a young World War II Navy veteran whom Mildred and Pat Kelly had helped along the road to recovery from the effects of a serious wartime injury, she realized clearly why her daughter was so intensely devoted to the Auxiliary's work.

Johnny had been wounded at Salerno and was suffering from osteomyelitis as a result. His leg and foot pained him constantly. He was sad, dejected, dispirited. He had no one to look to for help or even sympathy. All his life, from the time his mother abandoned him as a small boy, he had been on his own.

When the Kellys first met him, Johnny was suffering so intensely that he had resigned himself to having his leg amputated. They talked with him, convinced him that he could be helped, that the leg could probably be saved. More important, they demonstrated that they would do all they could to help him, that they were genuinely interested in his well-being. Johnny heard them out, and believed what they said.

The Kellys arranged to have him flown from St. Marys, Georgia, to Atlanta where, in a Veterans Administration hospital, he underwent three operations. A piece of sheep bone was grafted to his shin, and Johnny's bad leg began to heal. In addition, the rest of Johnny recovered. His outlook changed; he became a different man.

No longer did he feel that he was alone in the world. Instead, he had discovered that there were, after all, people who cared about him. And he knew that it was "Mom" (as he calls Mildred) Kelly and her husband who started him on the way to complete rehabilitation.

The work that she did for Johnny and the satisfaction of seeing him change from the lonely, suffering person that he was into the well-adjusted, healthy man that he is gave Mildred her greatest thrill in all her years of Auxiliary service.

Her hobbies have been her duties — her family, her country, the Auxiliary. When she was asked, scarcely a month after she took office as National President, what she missed most as a result of the travels necessitated by her new office, she promptly replied, "My husband, home life, taking care of our

home. And, of course, I miss Toby, our little Scotty."

Mildred Kelly feels strongly about homes. As she sees it, "One of the greatest tragedies to strike this country is the breaking up of homes. And one of our greatest heritages is to be found in homes like the one in which I was raised — a home where the mother teaches the children to know and to love God and country."

She stoutly maintains that the Auxiliary can render its greatest service to the United States by "making people aware of the importance of educating children in the principles of Americanism." Much of this instructional job, she holds, "could be done in the home. That is where it should begin, then the schools and the churches can take up the task."

Her soft voice became intense as she added: "It should be mandatory that American history be taught in the schools. State history should also be a part of the curriculum. If we were more diligent about history, then children would learn more about the U.S.A. and would appreciate it more. You can't learn the history of this country without learning of its greatness—and without learning to love it."

The Auxiliary's National President made these remarks on October 21, 1957, just a few hours after she had stepped off the airplane which flew her back to this country from a 12-day tour of the European facilities of the Crusade for Freedom. She had seen some of the millions of Europeans who have lost their freedom. She had looked from West Germany into captive Czechoslovakia and had seen close up the stark, evil force of communism. "The Czech border," she said, "is a grim-looking sight."

The contrast between what she had seen in Europe and what we have here in America was still strikingly vivid in her mind. Equally foreful is her intention to insure that such tragedy never befalls this country.

During her term of office as National President Mildred Kelly plans no special projects outside the organization's basic programs. She proposes to stress the foundation stones upon which the Auxiliary stands, the programs which are the reasons for its existence: Americanism, Child Welfare, National Security, Rehabilitation.

As always, Mildred Kelly's goal is to serve. She reemphasized that idea when, in accepting the National Presidency, she took from the Scriptures the theme which will guide her administration. "I shall strive at all times," she told the National Convention that elected her, "to be true to your trust and together we will achieve our goal for the new year—'Greatness through Service.'" THE END

PARTING SHOTS

For Greater Operating Efficiency

I have ascertained
That our infant feels first class
When his radiator's drained
And he's completely out of gas.

— ARCHIE N. DI BACCO



"Is there anything I can do for you, sir?"

There's No Pleasing Them

If you gave some people the shirt off your back they'd criticize your taste.

— MAURICE SEITTER

Then You'd See

Two men fell into an argument. "You know something," declared one, "you're nothing but a henpecked nobody!"

"Oh, yeah?" retorted the other. "Well, you wouldn't dare say that if my wife was here."

— HAROLD HELFER

Acceptable Alternative

When little nephews and nieces
Are taking things to pieces,
Should loving uncles and auntsies
Spank their little panties?

The question is disputable.
A course that seems more suitable,
When vexed beyond forbearance,
Would be to spank their parents!

— S. OMAR BARKER

Expensive Gamble

A young man was having a hard time trying to decide what to give his new girl friend for a birthday gift. He wandered around a large department store, looking at various displays, until he saw the perfume display. Going up to the clerk, he said:

"I've got to get my girl a birthday present. Would you suggest perfume?"

"Certainly," smiled the clerk. "Every girl likes to get a bottle of nice perfume for a gift."

"What kind could I get her?" asked the man.

"Well," was the reply, "here's a new perfume called 'Maybe.' It's only \$50 an ounce."

"Fifty dollars!" exclaimed the man. "Listen, if I have to spend \$50, I don't want 'Maybe.' I want 'Sure Thing'!"

— DAN BENNETT

That's the Trouble

Starting a budget is a good way of facing facts . . . such as the fact that you don't make enough money.

— HAL CHADWICK

True in March Time

This is a month you can't dope out
(You and me, both, or together)

Never can tell when you lop out,
What you'll encounter in weather,
Soft balmy breezes or sudden deep-freezes
Sun, rain or snow, or all three,
Clear day or fog out—say, how can you tog out
Fit for such changes? Search me!
Oh Weather Man, here is a hint, or
A hunch on a boon you could bring;
Make March take a march out of Winter
And march into Spring,

— BERTON BRALEY

Fast Counting

A jolly old alumnus was at the college homecoming festivities following the football game and, being in a generous mood, called to the waiter:

"Drinks for the whole team!"

He began counting noses and discovered only ten of the eleven were present.

He pondered on this situation a moment and then came the dawn. So he called the waiter over and whispered loudly:

"And see what the *back* in the boys room will have!"

— IVAN CLARK

Glove Compartment

The nature of its contents
Is generally in doubt,
So you push a little button,
And everything falls out.

— STEPHEN SCHLITZER

Short on Cash Alone

The average husband knows exactly what his wife expects of him. The trouble is that he can't afford it.

— HARTMAN CHASE

Stick to Business

The ace sales agent returned after six weeks on the road and presented his expense account to the manager. "What's this big item here on the account?" growled the boss.

"Oh," replied the salesman. "That's my hotel bill."

"Well," grunted the boss, "don't buy any more hotels!"

— HOWIE LASSETER

Cautious

I never wear slacks
Or riding pants;
I don't want folks laughing
At my expance.

— DELLA SPRINGER

Not so Easy

One of the most difficult card tricks is to stop some people from doing them.

— FRANCIS O. WALSH



"I can't spank him. If I do, he tells MY mother."



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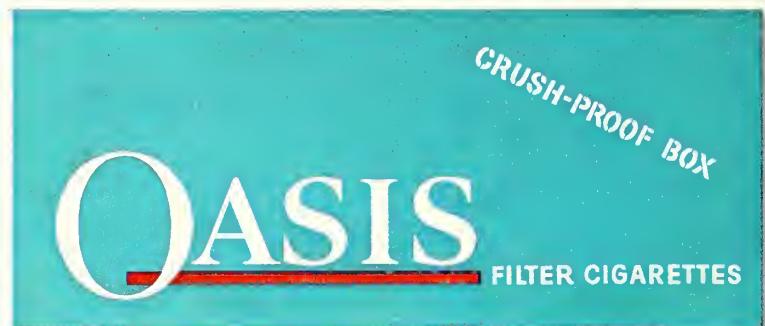
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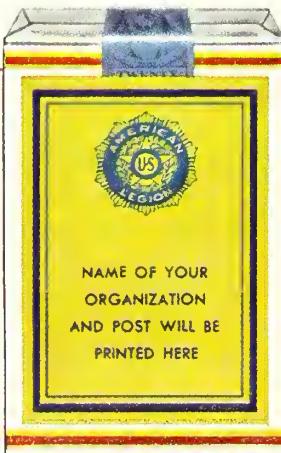


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